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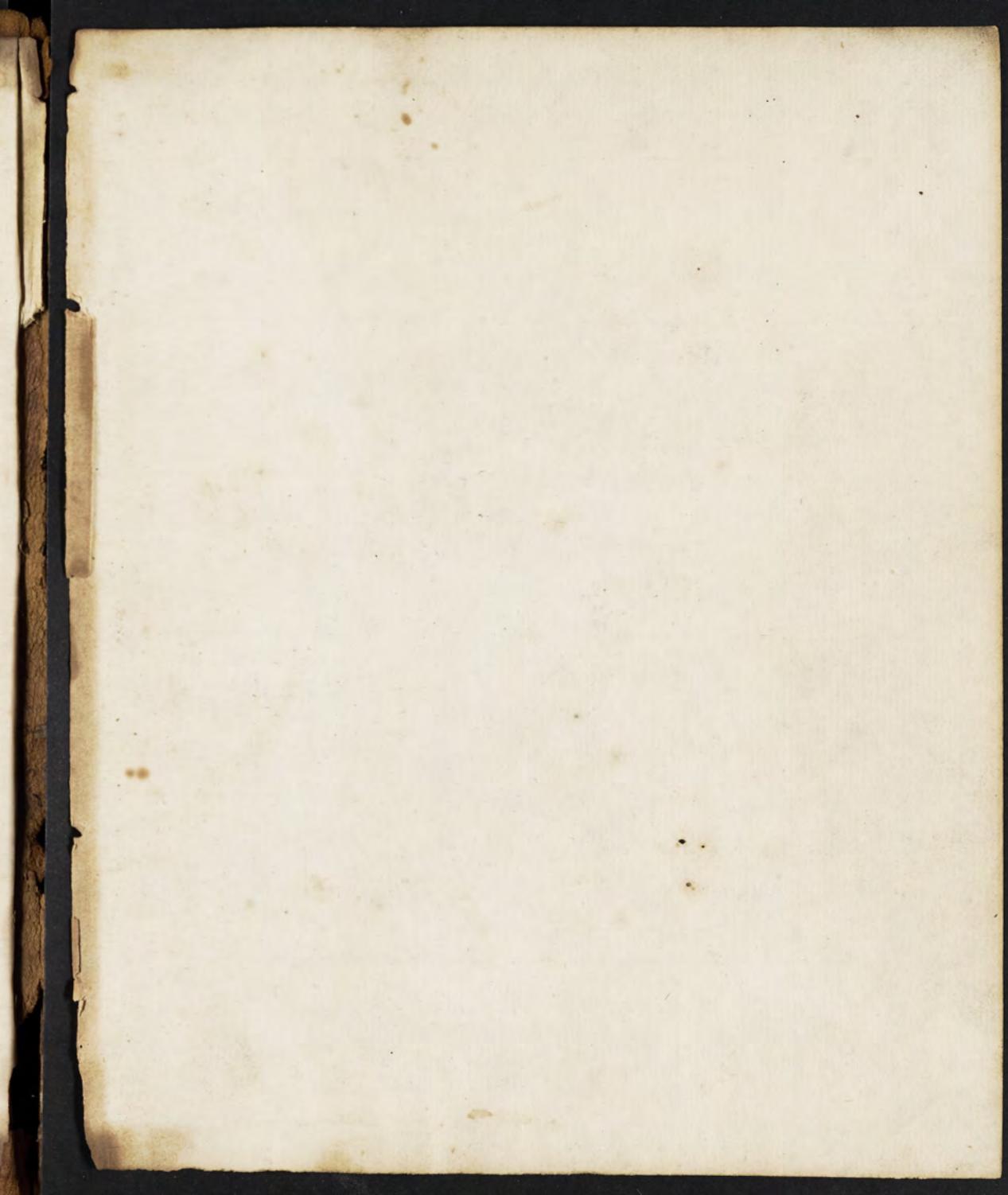


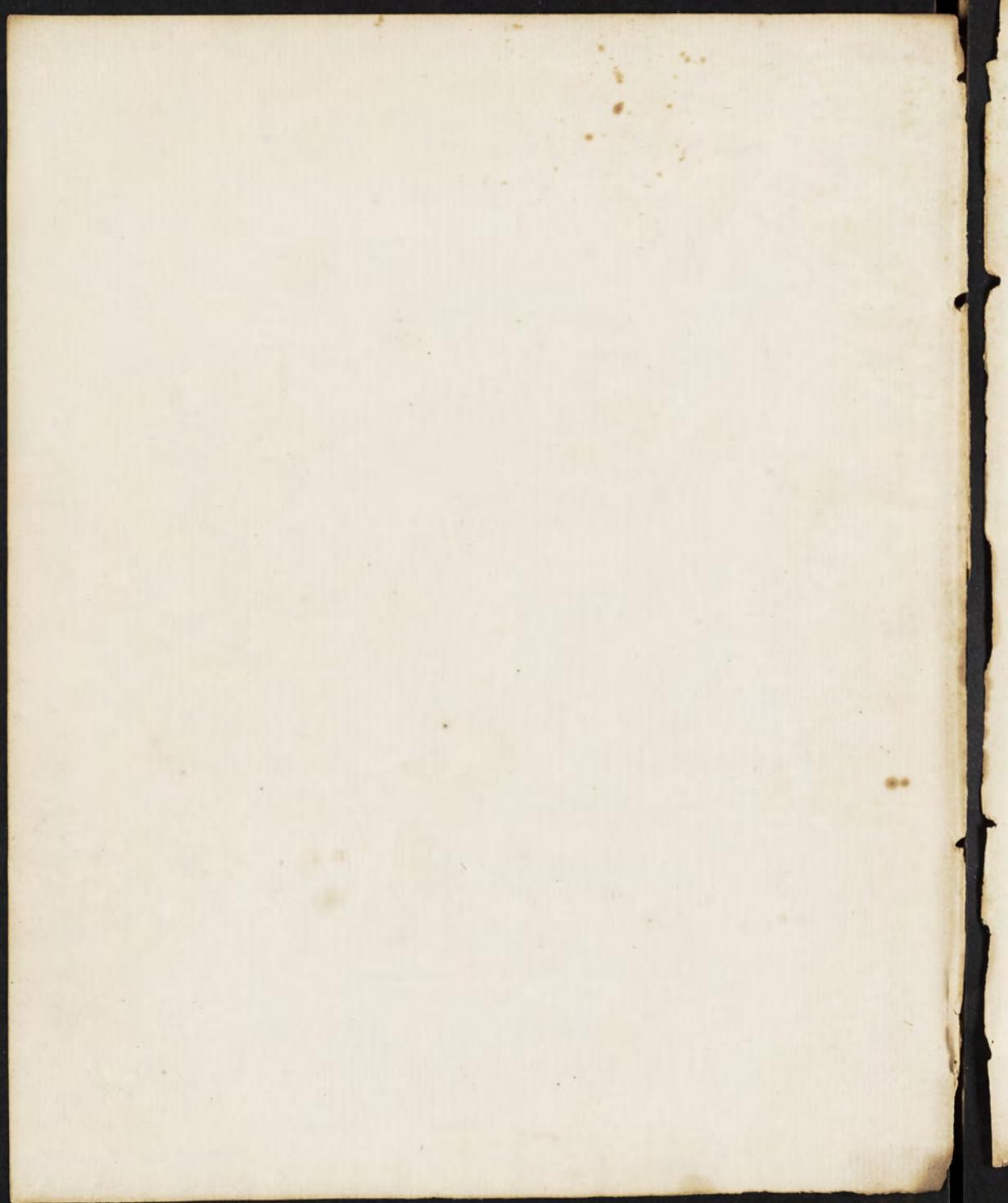
Class 10a No 181

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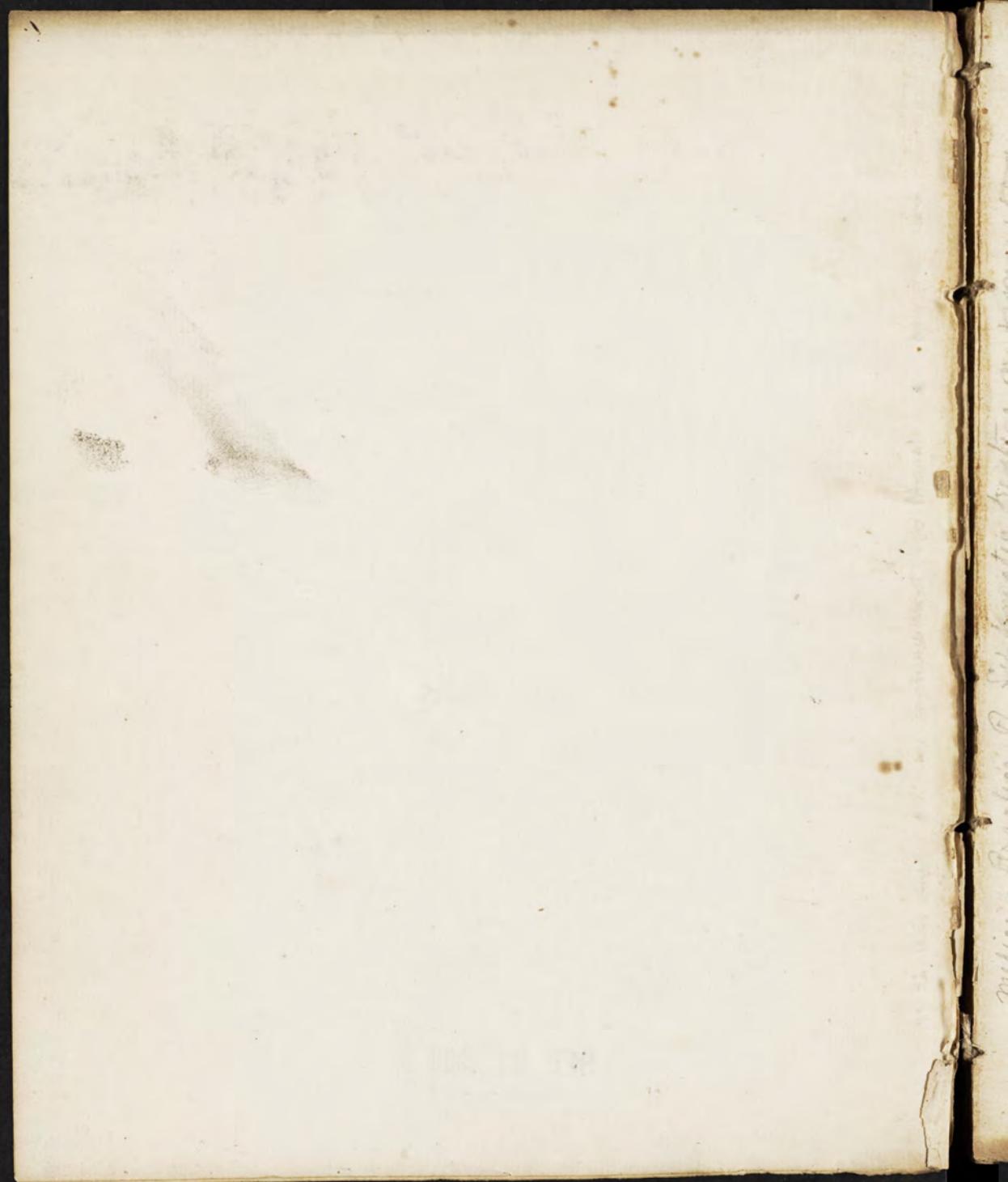
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1.

Practice of Medicine 1818  
Chapman Nathaniel  
Robert Allison, Reporter.

The practice of medicine, the most interesting part of our science, is that point to which all our energies have been directed, and to which we are to apply the principles taught in Physiology, Therapeutics & Pathology.

Even at this early stage the question presents itself, in what way may diseases be arranged? Since the time of Sydenham it has been the custom, with one or two exceptions, to arrange them on the principles adopted with regard to natural Science - to Classification of Diseases.

The name of Nosology has been given - Of the numerous Schemes of this description obtained upon us, each have some merit, but the whole are characterized by gross errors & obvious defects. - The best, perhaps is that of Doct. Cullen. Several of the imperfections of Nosological arrangements, the celebrated Brown in the bold spirit of innovation made a rude discrimination of the nature and tendency of this practice. The light in which he viewed this subject was marked by extreme Simplicity. No other difference could be perceived between the various morbid affections than as relates to the intensity of excitement.

Diseases he ranged under the head of Sterile & asthenic  
or those of direct & indirect Debility - Notwithstanding  
the credit of Originality which has been given to him, he  
has slender pretensions to be considered as the Author of  
this theory - To the medical methodists of antiquity who  
attributed all diseases to too great dryness or laxity of  
fibre he is undoubtedly indebted for the primary suggestion  
of his hypothesis. - Now I inform you that our own school  
has offered an instance of still more intrepid generalization  
Denying altogether the plenitude of disease it became  
a part of this new system to put down entirely, all  
morphological arrangement as impracticable and  
highly pernicious. - But this opposition has been  
urged somewhat intemperately. - No one sees more  
clearly than myself all the defects in the classi-  
fications which have been attempted. Condone  
however, compells me to confess, that none of them  
is wholly without use as they introduce order and  
perspicuity into our Science. - It is not fair  
to introduce objections against a practice from  
its abuses. This is at all times dangerous even  
sacred subjects might be rendered contemptible. -

Every arrangement of natural objects, of which no one doubts the advantage, might in the same way be improperly opposed to ridicule. What, for instance can be more absurd in any system of Morology, than has been done by Linneus, the placing in the same class, the human being and the bat! The first and nearly the last link in the chain of animated nature. —

But does this unfortunate circumstance lead any reflecting mind to deny the utility of classing Animals or even of the particular arrangement of this naturalist? What is the most advantageous method of systematising in medicine is difficult to determine. Order is much say is universally confessed. Even those who are loudest in the condemnation of Morology have laudably confessed its necessity, by adopting the names of diseases which it has established. — In arranging diseases according to their affinity as has generally been done, into Order, Clases and Genera & Species and Varieties, etc. seems to me artificial and perhaps impracticable, from difficulty of adjusting the degree of consanguinity or relationship between the different kinds of mortified affection. Endless disputes have arisen on this subject and

and have been conducted with little of that courtesy  
which should always characterize philosophical dis-  
cussion. — It occurred to me that diseases might be  
arranged according to their affecting the different sys-  
tems of the Body. — That there are defects in this ~~method~~  
~~method~~ cannot be denied but on the whole I believe  
it to be the most natural, simple and practicable  
usefull. I have therefore after mature deliberation  
determined to adopt it Limiting the term System  
to a combination of parts which have a similarity  
of Structure, and concur in the same uses the fol-  
lowing may be stated. Reg. —

- 1<sup>st</sup> The Circulatory System consisting of the heart & arteries
- 2<sup>d</sup> The Digestive, consisting chiefly of the alimentary canal
- 3<sup>d</sup> The Respiratory, consisting of the Pulmonary Organs —
- 4<sup>th</sup> The Absorbent, consisting of the Lacteal & Lymphatic. —
- 5<sup>th</sup> The Secretory, consisting of the Glands. —
- 6<sup>th</sup> The Sensitive consisting of the nerves, Brain & Spinal marrow
- 7<sup>th</sup> The Muscular, — muscles, tendons & Sponcurosis. —
- 8<sup>th</sup> The Cutaneous, — external covering of the surface —
- 9<sup>th</sup> The Osseous — of the Bones & Cartilages. —
- 10<sup>th</sup> The Generative — Genital Organs of both sexes. —

5.

It will be easy under these heads to comprehend all the Diseases to which our nature is liable, without any reference to their alliance or affinities. Although I reject the old arrangement for certain the names. These are sufficiently expressive, and having been universally adopted have become the language of medicine. —

To change is always, more or less, of an evil and I am not sensible that in any case it is more inopportune than in the present nomenclature of the Science Diseases of the Circulatory System.

#### 1<sup>st</sup>. of Fever. —

I shall commence with the diseases of the circulatory system and first, with Fevers. They are by far the most common of the complaints of our nation, and as they afford general principles on which the treatment of other diseases must be founded, I shall dwell on them at some length and with more than ordinary minuteness. It is computed that more than one half the deaths among the human species are produced by febrile affections alone. — What is the nature of that disease termed fever? Ever since the dawn of medicine the question has been proposed and still

remains unanswered. The febrile affections are so numerous, diversified and fluctuating, and are so much under the dominion of those causes which modify, diseased action, that they perpetually change their character, and no description can be given appropriated to the whole class. Cullen who is chiefly followed on this subject, defines the pyrexia or febrile disease to consist in increased heat and frequency of the pulse coming on after shivering accompanied with interruption and disorder of many of the functions, diminution of strength particularly of the joints. — Now although this description is as unexceptionable as any which has been advanced it will not be difficult to find that scarcely one symptom which has been mentioned is an universal and necessary attendant. — That increased heat is not a pathognomonic sign of fever is conceded on all hands — There are not indeed many cases in which the animal temperature rises much above the natural standard, we often see instances where it is lowered. The suns are not the proper standard for measuring the degree of heat. —

7.

The feelings of the patient are often delusive. So much so that at the moment he complains of excessive heat he is really colder often than natural. The reverse equally holds, sensations of cold often accompany a high degree of Thermometrical temperature. Nor is fever at all times preceded by a chill. — As relates to the pulse there is very variety, as a general rule it is more frequent than natural, but the exceptions are numerous and in certain affections where the brain is concerned it sinks down to one half the natural standard. Besides by fever and other causes the pulse may be made to beat with more than unusual violence for ordinary quickness without impairing the health or assuming a morbid condition. Frequency of pulse is not therefore a necessary ingredient in fever. That a disturbance of the functions and capillaries occurs in this disease is not denied. But they are always incident to many other depraved conditions of the system — Hence it follows that no one of the preceding symptoms is sufficient of itself to denote fever. But to arrive at a satisfactory conclusion we must consider them all assemblled and also other circumstances hereafter to be mentioned.

The most ordinary division of Fevers is into  
Intermittents, Remittents and Continued  
By Intermittent Fever, is meant that form in  
which there is a suspension of paroxysms, between each  
between each of which a perfect and distinct suspen-  
sion of febrile symptoms take place. The interval be-  
tween the paroxysms in pathological language is  
denominated apyrexia. Different names have been  
given to this form of fever according to the length of  
the interval, When the paroxysm returns every 24 hrs.  
The fever is called a quotidian. When every 48 hours or  
every other day it is called a tertian, when the attack  
is protracted 72 hours or returns on the fourth day  
it is denominated a quartan of each of these primary  
types, an almost infinite variety has been recorded  
by authors, as the double tertian the double of triple  
quartan. By some of the ancients it was affected that  
cases occurred in which the interval was protracted  
until the 5<sup>th</sup>, 6<sup>th</sup>, 7<sup>th</sup> and even the 8<sup>th</sup> day this  
was affirmed by Hippocrates and Boerhaave.—  
There are not wanting writers who have extended  
the period to one Month 2 months & even a year

conferring on them the title of mensura, bimensura,  
and annua. Whether these varieties ever take place  
I will neither affirm nor deny. Even if they do they  
can only be considered as anomalous deviations from  
the general character of disease and therefore deserving  
little attention. The three primary forms of intermittent  
fever are all I wish you to collect particularly. —

Of these the tertian is the most frequent and by far  
the easiest cured, next to these in both respects is  
the quotidian. The quartan least commonly occurs  
and is always obstinate in the management. The first  
occurs generally in the spring and has therefore been  
called vernal intermittent, the last occurs at the close  
of fall and has been called autumnal. —

By Dr. Cullen it is said that the quartan is more  
common than the quotidian. It may have been so  
in Scotland. It certainly is not the case in the United States  
here the quartan is seldom seen and when it does occur  
it arises in general from a protracted condition of  
the tertian or quotidian. Each paroxysm is  
divided into the cold the hot and the sweating stage  
The cold stage is ushered in by languor and sleepiness

of motion, yawning stretching and some debility of the stomach or nausea, the face becomes pale the features shrink, and the skin upon the whole surface of the Body is contracted as if by the action of cold, not long after the appearance of these symptoms, universal rigors come on accompanied with pain in the head, back, loins & extremities, the respiration now becomes short and distressing, the pulse small and sometimes very irregular, copious discharge of pelleted urine are usual at this conjuncture, sometimes more alarming symptoms appear as coma and stupor which in a few instances amounted even to Apoplexy. This the first stage continues for one or two hours, when the symptoms gradually abate, and the second stage commences this is marked by a diffusion of heat on the body, redness of the face, throbbing of the temples, pain in the head anxiety restlessness and some tendency to delirium. the pulse slowly rises until at length it becomes strong voluminous and exceedingly vehement as in the first stage these symptoms continue for some time finally moisture appears on the forehead, and is soon

followed by a general sweat, the heat abates, thirst ceases, the respiration becomes free, the circulation tranquillized, the functions generally return to their healthy conditions. The preceding is a very brief account of an Intermittent as it most usually appears. But as in other complaints it is sometimes marked by anomalies. By Clifton Senac and some other writers record that the cold stage is in some cases entirely wanting; the same has been observed with regard to the hot stage. - What is still more extraordinary it is equally asserted that the hot stage in some cases precedes the cold. It has been remarked by Dr. Jackson that a paroxysm sometimes terminates by copious secretion from the bowels without any perspiration. - They also have been known to restrict this attack to one part of the body only, the rest of the system remaining unaffected. Thus an intermittent sometimes locates itself in one of the legs which go through the cold hot and sweating stages with perfect regularity. I have more than once seen it seated in the eye, every other day this organ was attacked with violent external pain, which after a while ceased; and a compleat cure could be effected.

only by such remedies as cure intermittents. —

A lady consulted me lately, who was troubled with a violent pain of the abdomen after every flux. Her remedy had failed. She was cured by the use of poulters solution.

Perhaps no disease is so often disguised under the form of others than the intermittent, and as it exacts a peculiar treatment it becomes important that the nature of the case should be understood. —

As regards the cause of intermittents, no little controversy has existed. Marsh miasma is now generally considered the most common source of this disease. This was first detected by an Italian who lived not long after the revival of letters in Europe. The observations of practitioners in every section of the globe confirm the accuracy of his hypothesis — We are still ignorant of the precise nature of these pestiferous miasmas — This much however is certain that they are emitted by animal and vegetable matter in a state of putrefaction — They will sometimes make their appearance in situations where there is no obvious source of exhalation, in searching for the cause we should

never lose sight of the fact, that miasma are sometimes wafted by winds the distance of 8-10 miles in a condition sufficiently active to produce their effects. This is well attested. There are many other causes. Whatever disturbs the Body so as to induce great debility, as poor diet great fatigue mental anxiety, excessive examinations &c. all known to excite intermitten fevers. When there is no reason to suspect the influence of marsh exhalations. — Next to these colds especially if joined with moisture and damp rooms, cloathes &c. It has always been said that contagion is one of the causes of this complaint, that this has been the case is so well attested it would be unwarrantable scepticism to doubt. But when produced by contagion the intermitten always assumes the low type as we sometimes find it in jails and Hospitals and other crowded places. It has been stated to arise from planetary influences by more than one writer, Since believes it to arise from lunar influences. There is no reason for suspecting these as causes of this Fever.

Treatment This divides itself into two parts into  
that which is proper during the paroxysm and  
that which is required in the intermission or apyrexia.

Taught by the example nature affords us we should  
endeavour to bring on the perspiration as soon as pos-  
sible - If called in the cold stage of an intermission we  
should immediately endeavour to bring on the hot stage  
by placing the patient in a warm bed and apply  
warm applications, hot bricks, bottles, filled with  
hot water, &c to his or her extremities. —

Warm beverages are now to be given hot tea, wine  
whisky, & other. Vol. Alkali, Opium is particularly useful.  
It is stated on the authority of Trotter that one or two grs.  
of Opium administered at this time have the effect of  
allaying the rigours and headache, of exciting an un-  
iversal glow by perspiration and thus producing a  
solution of the cold stage. — To the efficacy of this plan  
I can bear ample testimony, of all the remedies I  
have seen employed Opium is followed by the most  
agreeable consequences - About 25 yrs ago the appli-  
cation of the tourniquet was recommended by  
Dr. Killie of Edinburgh - It acts by interrupting the

the circulation of the Blood through the extremities hence an accumulation of it takes place in the Breast and at certain parts of the body that it excites an increased action in those organs and a consequent diffusion of temperature over the Body. However plausible in theory, this plan was not found to answer the expectations of Practitioners — When the cold stage is very violent and threatens fatal consequences, one of the best remedies that can be employed is an Emetic. It generally puts an end to the cold stage as soon as it operates. I would not however employ it in common cases as the remedies already mentioned are adequate to the end proposed. — Opium is equally as good and is more convenient and agreeable —

The indications in the management of the hot stage are 1<sup>o</sup> to remove irritation 2<sup>o</sup> to induce perspiration. — The irritation is generally owing to bile on the Stomach here an emetic is proper, but if vomiting has already occurred or if there be much mucus all that is necessary is to abate nature by giving warm beverages as Chamomile tea or warm water. — To meet the 2<sup>o</sup> indication we should resort to Diaphoretics. In Europe

particularly in Great Britain Iamis Powder is employed and highly recommended. In this country it has seldom been used owing to the difficulty of obtaining it pure and the other preparations of antimony acting equally as well. Antimonial wine and Tartar Emettic are generally employed. It is common in country practice to give an infusion of eupatorium perfoliatum to produce Diaphoresis it is a good substitute. Dr. Lynn highly recommends Opium in the hot stage and says it produces a solution of the hot stage, checks the Paroxysms prepares the system for Bark diminishes the danger of congestion and hinders the occurrence of Sores & ulcerations. Opium is injurious in the hot stage where there is great arterial action or local acute inflammation but in debilitated habits or where the system has been reduced by N.S. and evacuants it is exceedingly beneficial. In like cases Dover's powder is very serviceable it proves Diuretic as well as Diaphoretic which prevents its stimulating effects. But what I prefer is the Spiritus mindorei or Acetate of

Ammonia this is more prompt and certain than any other, and is exceedingly grateful to the stomach and will be retained when most others will not.

The dose is a table spoonfull of the saturated solution to be repeated if necessary - The treatment above detailed suit ordinary cases - But intermissions are sometimes of a highly inflammatory nature and the Paroxysm demands a treatment somewhat different they generally adopt this character in the Spring and during the prevalence of inflammatory epidemics - However this state will show itself by the symptoms the pulse is vigorous and strong the face exceedingly flushed the respiration difficult and laborious and acute local pain in the head or side or chest When the paroxysm is attended with these symptoms it is necessary to bleed copiously, the alimentary canal should also be evacuated by emetics and powerful cathartics - They assume very different types and instead of being inflammatory they sometimes adopt the Typhus character, When these cases occur which they often do in Hospitals and crowded places a different treatment is demanded The paroxysms

are to be treated with stimulating and cordial  
Drinks and by the administration of all those  
remedies which are best calculated to support the  
life and strength of the patient and correct the  
tendency to a typhoid condition, We now come  
to the treatment of the disease in the Apyrexia  
or to the history of those remedies best calculated  
to ward off a recurrence of the paroxysm - of all  
these chinona has manifested a decided superiority -  
The amount, particularly Bourhier and he is followed  
by syamham allowed that some time should  
be given before exhibiting the bark that the mor  
bific matter might be thrown out of the system  
by the paroxysm - The fact is fully established  
the earlier we commence with the bark the more  
speedy and prompt will be the cure. The only  
circumstance that warrants delay is the  
condition of the alimentary canal - & some  
times perhaps of the system generally. —  
Doubts are entertained by several writers whether  
it is necessary to prepare the system in any way  
for the reception of the Bark - some practitioners

act on the supposition of its total utility - But this is by no means the common opinion or the established practice - It is pretty generally conceded that the Bark will occasionally effect a cure without any previous evacuation - it is generally hazardous to proceed on this plan - At present it is the custom to evacuate previously either by purging or purging, and for this purpose emetic tartar and calomel are preferred - Of late emetics have in a great measure given place to mineral purges, these answer very well, but cases of an intractable nature often occur, when emetics can scarcely be dispensed with - in these cases emetics operate not only as evacuants of the alimentary canal but also by making a powerfull impression on the stomach thus breaking down and dissolving that chain of wrong and perverted association on which intermittent and other periodical diseases seem to depend - I can testify in their favour. Beside these evacuations U.S. is impiously demanded - In the communum intermitentes are always

more or less inflammatory. & this aetiology is sometimes kept up with considerable pertinacity without copious bloodletting. The bark would be rejected - or if it were retained it would only aggravate the symptoms. My rule is never give the bark until I have prepared the system by some evacuation. By pursuing this course, adapting the remedy to the state of the system, I can pronounce that the certainty of its effects are such as almost entitle it to be considered at present as it formerly was A specific in intermittent fever. This fever is not unfrequently associated with diseased viscera here the bark has been held inadmissible - I am convinced that in the cold stage of this fever an accumulation of Blood takes place in the Liver and Spleen which is increased which is increased by every repetition of the cold stage. The practice in regard to this point may be readily adjusted. In visceral obstruction, where no acute Local inflammation accompanies the fever

I would never hesitate to employ the bark so as to put an end to this disease. When there is pain in the side or any of the viscera, and a quickness of Pulse indicating local inflammation the bark would be injurious we should however resort to v. s. Bleeding & a slight salivation, which will most commonly cure the obstruction & the intermission also.

Cullen was decidedly in favour of giving the bark immediately preceding the paroxysm, I consider him wrong in this point. Given at this time I have found it aggravate the paroxysm by increasing the fever and distressing the stomach. Some practitioners contend that it should be employed in every stage of the paroxysm and Apyrexia, Dr. Clarke who wrote on diseases of tropical climates is among those who most strenuously recommended this practice I have never imitated this practice, because I have always observed when bark is given when there is a slight disposition to fever that it is productive of mischief. It is a rule established by the ablest practitioners that when there is the slightest indication of a

paroxysm the bark should be discontinued —  
 Usually exhibited in substance, mixed in water,  
 milk, wine, or Spirits, milk is most agreeable —  
 Dose 3j — 3ij repeated as often as the stomach  
 will bear it so that 3j at least may be given  
 in an ordinary intermission of a tertian —  
 much more is often necessary — It is the cus-  
 tom in the W. Indies to take 3j at once in  
 the morning and omit the medicine during  
 the remainder of day. The late Mr. Dallas who  
 brought that practice from that part of the  
 world with him always cured himself when  
 attacked by an intermission by taking 3j early  
 in the morning — he always cured himself in  
 three or four Days — Few stomachs would be  
 able to bear it in such large Doses. —

When through irritability of Stomach the bark  
 cannot be retained — in such cases we must re-  
 sort to the infusion or Decoction either by itself  
 or combined with some aromatic as clover,  
 cinnamon, Virginia Snakeroot, the last is  
 preferable it is as pleasant & comfortable combin

ations of this kind are particularly adapted to children and delicate persons - Bark sometimes burns which prevents its salutary effect when this occurs join Sandanum in small doses - When it produces constipation join small doses of Rhubarb - When acidity prevails give magnesia or a minute quantity of the vegetable and mineral Alkali. — Nevertheless Bark given in the most carefull manner is often ineffectual - owing to a peculiar irritation in the alimentary canal it is rejected by vomiting or carried off by the bowels so speedily that it can produce no salutary effect, hence it is usual to resort to injections I have never employed them, except in cases of Children Adults will scarcely admit them to be used as often as necessary to have any effect beside they cause irritation or increase what preexisting in the bowels Rx cort. Peruv. 3ij - 3ij fluid. common Bark or mucilage of Gum Arabic of any one of these add small a quantity as will conveniently suspend the Bark, and add a small quantity of Sandanum to allay irritation &c

Bark is often applied to the surface, cataplasms placed over the stomach. A warm bath of the Decoction either topical or general is preferable - this last is certainly most efficacious. I have used the Bath with the design of restraining violent vomiting, especially in putridential fevers Cholera Morbus, Cholera Infantum. under such circumstances it will as soon allay irritation of the stomach as any other remedy that can be employed. It acts by making a tonic impression on the skin between which and the stomach there is a concert of a very intimate nature. hence by sympathy it imparts tone to that organ also, and thus allays inordinate irritation. Bark has also been employed in a dry state to the body in intermittents - Dr. Darwin says if the sheets of the bed be thickly strewed with powdered Bark the person that sleeps in them will be cured of this disease. To believe this even on the respectable of Darwin requires considerable credulity. — Putting it in a jacket and worn round the body there is no doubt of its efficacy. (for children)

Next to the bark is the Serpentaria. Sydenham combined it with wine and says when ever wine is unfull in intermitents the Serpentaria will be found to increase its power - Whether the Serpentaria is adequate to cure confirmed cases of this Disease I cannot pronounce with certainty. But in the milder or where the typhus is ambiguous, partaking in some degree of the remitting kind, it is a very efficacious remedy - The following preparations of Serpentaria has been employed in the worst cases of intermitents very advantageously - the form is Rx. Pulv. cort. cinnam. 3*pt.* P. Rad. Serp. 3*pt.* Carb. Soda 3*pt.* these are to be internally mixed and divided into viij Powders one of which is to be taken every three or four hours. Why the Serpentaria should have its power so greatly increased is difficult to determine, of the fact there is no Doubt. It has been employed for more than half a century & has received the testimony of established practitioners in its favour. The Eupatorium perfoliatum may be so prepared as to prove a tonic

Diaphoretic or emetic. - from its diaphoretic property it is adapted to all the stages of intermitents, possessing in this respect a decided superiority over other remedies. - Its tonic power is best obtained by administering it in powder or cold decoction. - This remedy much employed in Philadelphia. - Dr. Bofas informs me it has completely superseded the P. Bark & Fowler's solution in the practice of several Physicians of N. York. - There is another species of Eupatorium known by the name of horsehound it is not of equal virtue - though it is also somewhat medicinal. - The Dose of Eupatorium perfol. is 3*ij* - 3*iiij* of the powder or a wine glass full every hour or two of the strong decoction.

The Cheronia angularis or common centaury it differs in appearance and medicinal virtue from the centaury of the shops - like Eupatorium it may be given in all the stages and sometimes with advantage when the Per. Bark is inadmissible. It should be administered in infusion or decoction and in such quantities as the stomach will bear

*Cornus florida*, *Cornus sericea*, and *Prunus virginiana* a pink cherry, these have been used with advantage by professor Bartow & others. Dose of the Powdered Bark 3*ij.* given in Dose & manner like the Peruvian Bark. —

The *Prunus* *lenticularis* or black alder this has also been used in intermitting fever by Dr. Barton & some of his correspondents who spoke highly of it.

Many of the Oak Barks have been employed in intermitting fevers & not without success — The White oak approaches nearest the Peruvian Bark in its general properties but the Charnel Oak is generally preferred by city practitioners I have no experience in either — They resemble much the common bark and that of English Oak which has been used often in fevers & ague. —

The white willow — The bark may be given in the same dose as the Peruv. Bark —

*Liquidambar tulipifera* or common Poplar, this has been in use this 30 — 40 years Dr. Rush & Barton speak well of it. Dr. Rush introduced it into practice during the revolutionary war he considered it little

but little inferior to the Peruvian Bark. The Bark of the root is to be used in powder or decoction in the same Dose as the bark - -

The remedies I must call your attention to are possessed of more virtue & we are better acquainted with them -

The Anguistura Bark when first introduced into practice it acquired great celebrity - Though known only for 20-30 years its credit fell so low that it became expunged from the list of remedies for this disease - Recently however it has been revised by European Physicians particularly those of London and some speak confidently of its powers - It is highly aromatic, distingue and cordial and perhaps will be found adapted to those cases which are attended with irritability of the Stomach & Bowels - It will sometimes be retained when the Peruvian Bark is rejected - the Dose is  $3\frac{1}{2}$  -  $3\frac{1}{2}$  to be repeated like Peruv. Bark. — *Cusparia febrifuga* *Scoletonia mahogani* a species of mahogany recommended by Dr. Rockburn - It is possessed

of the virtues, in some degree & properties of the Angastura. And perhaps it will be found proper to exhibit it in the same circumstances. —

Quassia wood, this has of late been much used. I have used it but do not think it calculated to meet the severe attacks of intermittents. —

Gum Kino, the celebrated Drs. Fothergill of London has the credit of introducing this medicine —

Temperate in praising medicines he displayed some enthusiasm in regard to this — He states unreservedly that intermittents of the most obstinate & unrelenting character may be cured by it as soon as by the Per. Bark. —

Judging from my own experience & from that of Physicians for whom I have much respect — I would say that alone it is by no means capable of curing intractable cases. But exhibited with bitters and Opium its efficacy is much increased and in some instances thus combined it has proved a valuable remedy the best formula for using it is the following Rx G. Kino 3ij Pub. Rad Gentian 3j. Gum Opium vs. iiij Divided into x or xij

Powders, one of which may be given every 2 hours. It does not appear very clearly why this mode of using the medicine should increase its efficacy but of the fact there can be no doubt.

The last of the vegetable remedies is Charcoal. Dr. Callicagni employed it 6 or 8 years ago in treating intermittents in Sicily. Dr. Colvert was induced to imitate the practice and from his report we would be led to conclude it a valuable remedy. He states it is particularly suitable to intermittents connected with bowel Complaints especially Dysentery. Within the last 12 months it has been employed in the public institutions in this city and not without advantage. From what I have seen I can say it is entitled to your confidence. It cured in one case where Arsenic and Bark failed. A teaspooonfull is given at a dose every 2 or 3 hours during the Apyrexia. Sulphur is not the least valuable remedy in Intermittents it was first used nearly fifty years ago by Dr. Ranger who wrote upon the

Anomalous fever of Jamaica. He prescribed a  
teaspoonfull for a dose mixed in Ardent Spirits  
I was inclined to believe that its efficacy was  
altogether owing to the Ardent Spirits. But  
my experience has taught me different, during  
the last 4 years I have used it much in in-  
termittent fevers and am persuaded that  
it is possessed of much power and that it  
acts independently of the ardent Spirits is  
proved by the circumstance that it is not  
less efficacious when mixed with milk, mo-  
lasses or any other inert article. But the  
power of Sulphur is not restricted to intermit-  
tent fever alone. No remedy I have ever  
used is more efficacious in checking the fever  
of irritation, I mean hectic fever, whether  
arising from obstructions in the lungs or  
elsewhere. It affords me great pleasure that  
I have the authority of Dr. Physick for the  
views I give you of Sulphur. He goes further  
and avers that judging from his ample expe-  
rience there is no remedy so usefull in anomalous

Fever, especially of the paroxysmatic type, He does not limit it to intermittent fevers but extends its use to all such diseases as occur periodically particularly the periodical Head ache —

I am inclined to believe it is of use in chronic nervous affections of an intermittent nature. It is true we do not see its secret influence up on the system, but on this account it is not the less powerful, we see the same in Arsenic, mercury &c. The manner in which I am accustomed to give it is at such doses and at such intervals that it may not exert its purgative quality, this is generally answered by administering 30 or 40 grains every three or four hours. —

On the authority of Dr. Monro and two or three others, the blue vitriol or Sulphate of Copper has been not a little prescribed in intermitters. It was alledged by Monro that while Physician General to the army in the Netherlands, he was enabled to arrest intermittent fever by this remedy when all others failed. To the same point goes the Authority of Dr. Stair

The following is the formula Rx Sulph. Cupriq. iij  
extract of Peruvian Bark q.s. XXXij flat Pill N° xvj  
one of which is to be given every 14 hours. —

Whether the remedy is so powerful as represented  
I cannot positively say. — Those cases in which  
I have found it most powerful, are cases of old  
quartans and all long protracted intermitents.  
It must be given with care and attention —

About q.  $\frac{1}{4}$  of Sulph Cupri and q. s. of Opium  
made into a Pill is the best formula, to be given  
three or four times in the 24 hours.

Cuprum Ammoniacum This has not been very  
commonly prescribed, and has no strong claims to  
your attention, when used it should be admin-  
istered as the preceding remedy. The different  
preparations of Zinc have also been employed by  
different practitioners. But I do not know that  
facts are strong in this favour. They are all used  
in chronic rheumatic affections & might perhaps  
be useful in some cases of intermitent fever. —  
Among these remedies few have a higher reputa-  
tion than Allium it was long ago prescribed by

Dr. Cullen in combination with nutmeg  
But his says but he says though combined with  
Aromatics it so often produces nausea and is  
rejected from the Stomach, that he has not  
much confidence in it. Dr. Lind who used  
it in the same manner, ranks it next to Peru-  
ian Bark and observes that it is greatfull  
to the Stomach combined with Aromatics and  
rarely occasions any distress in that Organ -  
From my own experience I cannot say much con-  
cerning it. But from the testimony of others its  
powers cannot be disputed. - Dr. Chalmers of South  
Carolina thinks it particularly useful in the winter  
& remittent fevers of that Country - Dr. Dawson  
speaks favourably of it in intermitents associated  
with bowel complaints. - Done from v-x 47 but  
the stomach will not always bear so much, in such  
cases the quantity must be reduced -

Acetate of Lead, This was a favorite remedy with  
the late Dr. Barton. During the last war it was  
used by the Physicians on the Canadian Frontier  
And some of them supposed it possessed more power

From The Peruvian Bark - Determining from what I have seen the article is not deserving much esteem - My experience is decidedly against it - **Arsenic** - In the estimation of the generality of Physicians this is placed next to the Peruvian Bark - He that expects uniform success from it will often be disappointed. Whether this proceeds from inherent deficiency in the medicine, or the indiscriminate use of it I am not prepared to determine - This much however I can inform you, that in all weak and debilitated states of the system, whether of a Typhus, a cachetic nature or arising from old age or Debanching the Arsenic will uniformly fail - This is what might be expected - Bark and other remedies employed in intermittents are tonics and operate by imparting strength to the stomach and through it to the system generally. But Arsenic has no such properties. Its principle operation is to create languor and debility of the system which is indicated by a feeble Pulse cold surfaces loss of general strength & muscular relaxation - Even when judiciously employed it sometimes fails - compared with Peru. Bark it is decidedly

inferior, and should never be employed where that  
 can be obtained - The cases of intermitness to which  
 it is best suited, are such as occur in Children and  
 persons of considerable vigour of constitution -  
 It acts powerfully on the system of children  
 and being without taste or smell, may be given  
 when others would be rejected - It has been debated  
 whether Arsenic should be given during the different  
 stages of the disease. My experience has taught me  
 that there is no precise rule, on this subject the  
 only objection is the nausea & vomiting it is  
 apt to produce especially in the cold stage when  
 there is great irritability of the Stomach -  
 Arsenic is exceedingly prompt in its operation  
 therefore if no advantage be obtained after 6 or  
 8 days it should be discontinued If longer con-  
 tinued it only debilitates the system and induces  
 Distress of the Stomach pains in the head and abdomen  
 about swelling of the limbs - It has been lately  
 alledged by high Authority that when Arsenic  
 does not succeed by itself it may be rendered  
 more efficacious by combining it with Per-

Bark. This practice I have imitated with advantage - Arsenic is said to prepare the system for the bark I have not tried it in this way. —

Spider web D<sup>r</sup>. Jackson Inspector General of the British Army on a visit to this city informed me he had found the web, to be one of the best narcotics extremely efficacious in quieting irritation, cordial to the whole system and often productive of sleep. He further added that it was the best remedy known to him in the treatment of intermittents in all their stages. — From the few trials I have made of it, satisfy me that the amount D<sup>r</sup>. Jackson gave of it was correct. It is undoubtedly sedative narcotic & D<sup>r</sup>. Phlegin & Davies concur in this opinion. I have cured some very obstinate cases with it. I think it acts by allaying irritation — Wheeze has been used in this city has been found in Cellars and is probably the product of the common Black Spider — The dose is 10 grains repeated every 4 or 5 hours.

Animal Glue - By the French common Glue was employed - By the British calf foot jelly - D<sup>r</sup>. Griffiths cured his Daughter of an intermittent

with this article after the other remedies had failed  
Notwithstanding the numerous remedies mentioned  
Intermittents will sometimes baffle our best directed  
efforts and continue its course - cases of this kind  
depend most generally upon congestion or some  
other disease of the viscera, or confirmed by long  
habit - It is our duty in such cases to resort to  
mercury gradually immulating it into the sys-  
tem untill Ptyalism is induced which must  
be kept up for two or three weeks without inter-  
ruption - This is properly called a revolutionizing  
remedy, by which such changes are wrought in  
the system as to supersede or do away preexisting  
Disease - As a substitute for mercury Blisters  
have been found very usefull they should be  
applied to the extremities and not dried up to soon  
The Operate on the same principle with mercury  
They create a counter insipition which interrupts  
or destroys those concealed affections on which  
the Disease depends - When all these means fail  
we should admit the patient to take a long and  
uninterrupted journey so that the exercise of gestation

The change of Scenery, the novel impressions received from a different climate &c may operate in producing a new train of action which may supersede the old — I will now speak of those remedies which are calculated to meet the 2<sup>d</sup> Indication in the Apyrexia or those which are to be given just before the expected paroxysm — It is the common practice to order the Patient to bed and to take Opium as Trotter has recommended, warm beverages are also to be administered for the purpose of producing Diaphoresis. Gathier is a powerful prompt and diffusive Stimulant and for this purpose answers very well — You should warn the patient not to overload the Stomach about the period of the expected attack as this might cause nausea & vomiting — Cases are recorded when 6 or 8 hours fasting completely cured the Disease — Any great change in the state of the Stomach would answer.

Some practitioners make the strongest possible impression on that viscus by Stimulating medicines such as Strong Spirituous Liquors alone or impregnated with Spices — and no Doubt with advantage.

In fact whatever makes a strong impression on the

System whether through the medium of the Body or mind will often succeed in curing intermissions. Emetics given before the paroxysm have a powerfull effect. And Blister employed at the same juncture not unusually ward off the attack. —

It is the impious duty of Practitioners to cure intermissions as soon as possible. Because they are from continuing apt to degenerate into complaints of serious character. They often run into continued fevers sometimes of a Typhus nature. And in Children they frequently terminate in Hydrocephalus. — The more common of the remote causes are congestion of the vessels. Scrofulous indurations & Cancer conjoined with Drapry and other deprivations of the system. — No Opinion is more absurd than that advanced by Boerhaave and adopted by many Physicians that intermissions are salutary in their primary operations and undift of a malignant type are not to be suppressed by antifebral means. And surely — I cannot be denied that they exasperate other Diseases & some of very formidable

Character, Gout, Rheumatism, The cutaneous Diseases and many of the Spasmodic or nervous affections, as Chorea, Epilepsy, Asthma, Bystenia are some of the affections which occasionally yield to an attack of Ague & fever - It has been ascertained that intermissions after they have completely established themselves in the system are sometimes competent to cure consumption. — It has the same effect sometimes in Melancholia & the furious forms of insanity - Dr. Bond exposed manas to the cause of which induced intermissions This practice did not always effect a cure yet a sufficient number were cured to show the power of intermissional action upon such affections As the predisposition remains in the system a long time after the cure has been effected the patient should be anxious by avoid the exciting causes such as exposure to the moist air, cold or damp atmosphere - Under every circumstance it is always proper to continue the use of tonics after the Disease has ceased If he feels symptoms of an attack he ought to go immediately to bed & take a full dose of Sanguinum

2<sup>nd</sup> Remittent Fever.

This is only a modification of the preceding disease Cullen very properly condemned those nosologists who consider it as a distinct species of Fever, he observed most undoubtfully each arise from the same cause and in some instances the diseases have alternated in the same person - Each is epidemic & cured by the same remedies - All this must be admitted to be perfectly true. But as they demand a treatment somewhat different they ought not to be confounded. By remittent fever we mean that species, in which the attack abates without going entirely off, the remission occurring at irregular periods, and is of an uncertain duration, sometimes it continues for several hours and at other times the remissions are so short as to be scarcely perceptible - Remittents are induced by all the causes assigned as giving origin to intermitents - Fever they are most common in low marshy situations in the Aestival seasons when there is great

risicitudes in the weather, as intense heat after  
heavy rains as in the synechia of intermissions  
the attack is preceded by Fangoor, heaviness,  
anxiety; restlessness, sighing, Yawning and alternate  
fits of heat and cold - As soon as the fever proceeds  
to the 2<sup>d</sup> stage the patient experiences pain in the  
head and back and heat over the surface of the body -  
when this stage is fully formed there is difficulty of  
respiration & excretion of spirits to these are added  
a white furrid tongue, a full strong pulse a sallow  
skin & eyes tinged with bilious matter or vomiting of  
bilious matter and a sensation of heat and pain  
at the pit of the stomach. After the continuance of  
these symptoms for a time the fever abates considerably  
going off with perspiration more or less copious, but in  
a few hours it returns with the same appearance as  
before. And thus with exacerbations & remissions  
it proceeds until it terminates, fatality or is cured  
or as sometimes happens is changed into another form  
as the intermission or continued. Such is the common  
character of this Disease but under different circum-  
stances of climate, situation or constitution of the

Patient it assumes different appearances, and is associated especially with the inflammatory & malignant Deathesis. As regards our country it is generally a disease of incurred action, requiring active antiphlogistic means and in this light I shall now consider it. —

Treatment. The principle indication is to induce intermission and the reason is obviously pointed out by the symptoms. It is proper always to commence with V.S. This is particularly pointed out by the state of the pulse, a hot dry skin, determination to the head and a variety of other symptoms — The next is an emetic which is called for by the state of the stomach. The Tart. of Antim is always, preferable. I mention this because country practitioners in general use Spermacocha. But it is much less efficacious. The Antemonial preparations, not only more completely evacuate the Alimentary Canal of Bilious accumulations, But also makes such a powerful impression on the Stomach as sometimes puts an end to the disease, by interrupting & removing the primary morbid

impusions - To evacuate the alimentary canal the mercurial cathartics are most to be resorted to. These like the Antimonial emetics are always to be preferred to other articles as they evacuate bile more effectually. As soon however as the mercurial evacuation is over we should resort to purgatives of a milder kind of these the saline are most generally used and the best are the Epsom & Cheltenham salts. The latter is made by evaporating the cheltenham water or by immitating the salt thus obtained and have recently been introduced into practice - They operate in much smaller doses than the other neutral salts and are more efficacious.  $\frac{3}{4}$  is equivalent to  $\frac{3}{4}$  of the Epsom salt. After such powerfull depletion from the Stomach & intestines it will be proper to the milder Diaphoratics. The best adapted are the Antimonial preparations of the neutral mixtures. The Spiritus Minderi or Spirit of Ammonia is also a valuable article. - The action of these may be promoted by the vapour bath & the best method of applying it is by pouring vinegar on heated bricks which are to be wrapped up in flannel & applied to

The trunk & extremities, thus in general we can excite copious perspiration - The Disease under such treatment will frequently yield after three or four Days, but if it should not the emetic & mercurial purgament be repeated - These evacuations are called for by the accumulation of bile in the Stomach whereby irritation & febrile action is kept up - I have found emetics to succeed best - As co-operating in the same intention vesicating applications should be made to the upper & lower extremities - They act by making a strong impression on the skin & intercept the train of action which constitute the febrile condition - During the continuance of the fever some subordinate affections appear which claim our attention. 1<sup>st</sup> There is often some heat on the body which is often very distressing to the patient - This may be relieved by occasionally sprinkling the surface with cold water or bengar, you will thus allay the irritation & reduce the temperature - 2<sup>d</sup> A determination to the head often occurs and is indicated by a flushed face, wild expression of the

days and delirium. This affection of the head is speedily relieved by the application of cups or leeches. But when the delirium appears to be fixed in addition to these you should shave the head and apply a Blister to be kept on for 24 hours. It is a fact which ought to be remembered that bleeding should always precede the application of Blisters.

It is proper to let 8 or 10 hours elapse after shaving the head before the Blisters are applied - As shaving alone may obviate the necessity. Now the man removing the hair should check the delirium is not easy to determine - By delaying, we have an opportunity of applying cold to the head, by means of cloths wrung out of cold water or Ice.

3. The most common symptom requiring relief during the continuance of remittents is nausea or the vomiting of bile, to relieve the first it is proper to promote the evacuation either by emetics or saline purgatives as it depends upon the presence of bile or peculiar irritability - 2d. To remove the vomiting a different course must be pursued - To check irritability is now the indication, for this purpose

The common effervescing draught is exceedingly beneficial. The seltzer water administered in small doses & frequently repeated is also useful. But infinitely the best remedy on this occasion is lime water & milk, the mode of using it is to mix a table spoonfull of each for a dose which may be given every 15 or 20 minutes according to circumstances. Not the least valuable for allaying irritability of the Stomach is an infusion of Six Juniperia the Dose is a table spoonfull. It is much resorted to in this city and possesses the confidence of many practitioners. When the irritability of that organ ceases from loss of tone as sometimes when Democritus have been employed, nothing is better than tincture of Cloves, given at short intervals, in small doses. — As an auxiliary to these remedies fomentations over the region of the Stomach have proved unuseful. The best of these is made by quylling powdered cloves in flannel & wringing this out of heated Brandy. Six of Cloves are sufficient. Pediluvium or the warm bath is highly efficacious. But when the vomiting is exceedingly violent you

should apply sinapisms to the extremities & blisters over the region of the stomach - But of all the remedies calculated to check bilious vomiting Opium is preeminent. It is a fact well worthy your attention that a pill of Opium which has been kept for 2 or 3 months will remain on the stomach & check vomiting when one recently made would be ejected - If the stomach will not retain the Opium we must resort to injections. Bzj of Sanguinaria mixed with a little mulilage and thrown up the rectum is a favourite remedy in this city A suppository of iiij - w grs. of Opium made into a pill and introduced 2 or 3 inches up the rectum will often prove exceedingly efficacious - It has the advantage of not disturbing the patient, of being easily applied & removed when it has answered the purpose - An Intermission being affected power in the puriian bark combined with aromatic decoctions. But when any doubt of the absence of fever exists prescribe the Serpentaria, Quapica, Longituba Centaury, and for reasons explained formerly An emetic will be found to answer well in this case -

The only circumstance which allows the use of Bark while the intermission is incomplete, is a possible tendency to Typhus, even here the medicine will often be rejected, and we should confide more in those remedies which add to their tonic properties that of producing perspiration —

On the whole however the intermissions of our country are of a highly inflammatory grade demanding copious depletion by the Sanguine and evacuations by the Alimentary canal. And when this in every case are managed so as to correspond exactly to the violence of the disease, no other remedy in general will be impudently demanded

3. CONTINUED FEVERS. These run their course without any intermission though some degree of exacerbation and remission take place in them daily — Some writers have thought this definition exceptionable, because (say they) all continued fevers consist of a single paroxysm kept up without intermission until the final termination. —

But I believe that no such fever exists and am supported in my opinion by the highest authority; except the fever denominated Ephemera which is of short duration and rare occurrence. —

Every other febrile affection is made up of a repetition of Paroxysms. It may be remarked as a general rule that the exacerbations take place in the morning and towards evening. By consulting nosological writers, you will find this class of fevers variously arranged — I shall treat them under the general heads of Synoeca and Typhus. —

II. SYNOCHA. As commonly defined I believe that synoeca fever has no existence. Every case at least which has met my observation, has been attended with some local affection, which marked it as one of the Phlegmasia. The continued fever most common in this country is the bilious inflammatory. This prevails to the south and is not a little varied by climate and condition of society. Like the fevers already spoken of it arises from marsh exhalations, in common with them it is also produced —

from other causes. Considering the close analogy, in the origin, symptoms and mode of cure, not to mention other slight resemblances between the intermittent, remittent and continued bilious fevers, we have good reason to believe they are the same disease with some difference of type and external physiognomy. During the exacerbation a Remittent is so precisely like an attack of continued bilious fever, that an account of one will answer equally well for the other each being ushered in with the same train of symptoms and accompanied with the same trains of morbid affections. — Discharged therefore from the necessity of occupying our time with a recapitulation of what has already been said we will proceed to the cure — But can we arrest the progress of Fever after it has become established? Or must we be contented with combating the most violent symptoms? By Claghorn, Tillary, Pringle & Fordeye it has been announced in the neg ative — It is contained by the last particularly

that not only are we unable to interrupt the course of fever, but also, that either addition to or subtraction from the cause producing it will not have the slightest effect. In support of this opinion they appeal to small pox or measles and other diseases in which the fact stated is undoubtedly evident — For neither of these diseases however abates in violence can be cured by artificial means, and neither of them is affected by withdrawing the further application of the cause. This is particularly true as it regards small pox. But their reasoning is fallacious in as much as it is derived from the causes of diseases peculiar in their nature and governed by their own laws. — As respects the common fevers we see them daily cured by the remedies usually employed. Can it be denied that they are interrupted in their course by O. S., evacuations from the alimentary canal and other means of similar nature. Most assuredly we see this happen everyday and such success is the trophies of our propection. At the same time we must concede that there is great difficulty on many occasions. —

Hence the repeated advice of medical writers, to attack the disease in the first stage as then it must be easier to obtain a victory - The doctrine above alluded to is highly pernicious in its practical tendency - Originating in the dark ages of medical science it has been kept up by the great respect for authority - It never fails to reduce the energy of Practice & leads to irresolution and indcision at the very moment too when exertion is required. According to that opinion you must remain an idle spectator to the ravages effected by an irresistible attack of fever on the constitution. Let it not be supposed from what has escaped me that I am at all inclined to deny that in fever there is a tendency to a crisis or a solution at particular times. This was early remarked by Hippocrates & has since been abundantly confirmed him arose the doctrine of critical days by which is meant those days on which the fever is disposed to a solution these according to Hippocrates are the 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 14, 17, and 20 or as some commentators on that author

will have it the 21<sup>st</sup>. Every practitioner of medical experience must have witnessed a more than ordinary tendency to remission of the symptoms common of these days, but such a tendency is not so clearly manifested in our climate as among the ancients. The reason of this is not obscure you all know the climate of Greece was agreeable and serene, and the people of that country in the time of Hippocrates still then had the simplicity of their truly republican manners. Diseases therefore prevailed among them with uniformity of character, not being distributed as among us by wide variations from nature and the changes of climate fluctuating & unsettled. Attempts have been made to explain the causes of critical days on the supposition that intermittents are the primary types of all fevers and hence continued fever is first quotidian, then tertian and after the first day very generally quartan. — whether this be generally admitted or not to be the efforts of nature to bring about a crisis which is marked by a remission of the symptoms, this is the time most propitious for giving our remedies. —

Treatment of the Bilious Inflammatory Fever.

Early in this discussion it was remarked that the Bilious fevers of this country, especially are for the most part inflammatory in their nature, this being the case the principle indication is obvious - viz. to reduce arterial action to the natural standard. Confessedly to attain this end no means are equal to the Lancet its operation under such circumstances are prompt and effectual - but in this disease it should be directed with judgment and tempered with sound aseptic - Do not in any case procribe for the name of a disease. The same complaint may vary and now more than the one under consideration, by climate, by the season, by personal idiosyncrasy and by many other causes - Thus while in this section of the country to bleed copiously is the only method of cure, in the southern states the practitioners hardly ever open a vein - But no matter what part of the world you settle in do not refrain depletion by the Lancet when it is indicated by a strong pulse, a hot skin and determination.

to the head and other symptoms of Arterial action  
These symptoms whatever they occur, beneath the  
burning Tropic or polar snows, or in the more genial  
climate of the temperate Zone, must be considered  
as signals held out by nature for succour from  
The Lancet and the evacuations in her difficult  
ties and Oppressions —

Next in importance are those remedies which  
evacuate the alimentary canal, these are called  
for in all fevers, and particularly in this, because  
of the large accumulations of bile which is apt to  
accrue — My general practice when I can prevail  
on my patient is to give an Antimonial emetic —  
It will be seen that I am a decided advocate for emetics,  
my experience has persuaded me of their superior  
efficacy to purges — I am supported in this opinion  
by those Physicians who are acquainted with the more  
intricate appearance of Bilious inflammatory fever  
To reach their full effect they must be repeated every  
day, in some cases, in succession for several days —  
By consulting the French and English Physicians  
who wrote on diseases of their respective Armies in Egypt

twenty years ago it will be found that the Achimont  
Bilious fever refused to submit to other remedies  
Emetics were therefore adopted by the medical  
department of both Armies, without regard to the  
practices of their country or prejudice of education.  
The East and West India practitioners as well  
as those of our own country duly appreciate  
Emetics in bilious Fevers. Determining from  
my own experience I can say that early adminis-  
tered they hardly ever fail to check the disease, and  
that in the advanced stage, when their operation is  
free and copious the pulse is reduced the pain in  
the head relieved, sickness of Stomach quieted,  
The temperature of the surface lowered and a  
Diaphoresis procured by which the patient is  
quieted and the critical solution of the fever hastened.  
Next in importance are **cathartics**, these are  
called for in all fevers, but particularly in this  
because of the large accumulation of bile in the  
Alimentary canal - When emetics cannot be given  
from some peculiarity as rupture or predisposition  
to Apoplexy or prejudice of the patient, or after

active vomiting, we may with propriety turn to the use of Purges combined with calomel - as Sal ap, Rhubarb or Gamboge will succeed best in the commencement of intermitting fever if combined with calomel. - Some unite emetics and Purges so as to induce an Artificial cholera Morbus or as the sailors say to clear the ship fore and aft this is a useful practice. - Calomel and tartar emetic are commonly prescribed to which some add Gamboge. This last in doses of x - xij grains will generally produce this effect alone. - But to justify violent remedies the fever must be of a dangerous character and indications of bilious accumulations very strong and unequivocal. In prescribing purges if delay is at all admissible it is proper to wait for that period when a partial remission of the symptoms take place. Given at this time they act more powerfully & affectually. But if administered during the exacerbation they are either rejected by the stomach or are inactive. - The alimentary canal being completely evacuated we next employ saline laxatives these are beneficial by keeping the bowels in an open state and from their action on the

Exhalant vapors of the inner surface of the intestines  
 they detract the watery parts from the circulating  
 fluids and thus keep down arterial action and  
 produce a diminution of the violence of the  
 paroxysm. - The best saline purgatives have  
 been mentioned already. The following prescrip-  
 tion is very much used by myself and other  
 practitioners of this city. - Rx. Sal. Glauber. 3*ij*  
 Tart. Emul. 8*ij* Lemon or lime juice or sharp  
 vinegar 3*ij* water 3*ij* mix them well together  
 The dose of this mixture is one tablespoonfull  
 every 1, 2, or 3 hours pro re nata. This keeps the  
 bowels in a laxative state, produces mild dia-  
 phoresis, subdues arterial action and relieves  
 the patient's sufferings. - As cooperating rem-  
 edies enemata are not to be overlooked. They are  
 useful for the purpose of increasing the action of  
 Purgatives. They are beneficial as a substitute for  
 these remedies when they cannot be retained -

The following answers common purposes  
 Rx. Water 3*ij* Mur. Soda a tablespoonfull  
 The same quantity of Olive oil & molasses mix

them and inject - When you wish an enema more stimulating, or when there is flatness in the bowels  
 The lobeburinate injections are well adapted it is  
 as follows Rx. 8l. Turnipskin a table spoonfull  
 mixed with the white or yolk of an egg. Water  
 water, manna of Gum. Arabin or flaxseed tea  
 3xvj - It relieves flatness more speedily and  
 effectually than any remedy I have ever tried  
 affording great comfort to the patient - By the  
 combined operation of the remedies already men-  
 tioned the excitement of the system being already  
 reduced we are next to employ diaphoretics -

Of all modes of treating fever Sweating is most  
 popular & general. By the vulgar this is accounted  
 safe and most effectual on all occasions, nor is  
 this Opinion confined to the low and illiterate of man-  
 kind every class acquiesce in the Opinion. —

It is obvious however that diaphoretics from  
 their power on the system are not to be trifled with  
 or inconsiderately employed - On the contrary they  
 should never be used in inflammatory fevers until  
 arterial action and general excitement is reduced

by U.S. of evacuations from the alimentary canal - Diaphoretics are then introduced with advantage, mitigating the disease or arresting its further progress, even here however the mild an article should be employed and these should be combined with auxiliary means which have the same tendency - It may be stated as a general rule from which you must never deviate in inflammatory fevers we are rather to subdue perspiration by lenient means than to excite it by violent measures - To bring a continued fever the antimonial Diaphoretics are preferred - Early introduced into the practice of medicine with this view, they were occasionally employed with various reports until their efficacy was ascertained by Hoffman and their employment sanctioned by the still higher authority of Cullen and Fordyce - Chemically combined Antimony affords a number of preparations - Each may be given so as to produce Diaphoresis - In England the celebrated Prof. Jacobi claims no small portion of con-

fiducie. That it often excels, asaphorus in cases of fever cannot be denied - But so far as I have observed it is in no respect superior to its kind and preparation. Tartre of Antimony The composition of which is better known and hence its operation more easily and certainly regulated, on the continent of Europe and particularly in France the Golden Sulphur of Antimony has an indisputable ascendency over all the preparations of that metal. Whether it is entitled to this confidence my experience does not enable me to decide - Compared with the Demet Tart. I think it inferior in every point of view. This latter may be made to supersede every other preparation of that metal. — Nearly tasteless, quite inodorous and minute in its dose it may be administered with the greater facility and hopefull equal if not transcendent powers - Of the precise power in which the different preparations of Antimony operate in the cure of continued fevers or of the principles which should guide us in its use we are not compleatly acquainted - Dr. Cullen says they are of no

use unless they vomit or produce considerable nausea - On the contrary it is affected by Fordyce than whom there cannot be higher authority, that by exciting vomiting the fibril <sup>jupe</sup> Power of the ~~ceremonials~~ are impaired and that they are most effectual when they produce the slightest Gastro Disturb - To this point I have directed very careful attention and am led to coincide in the latter opinion -

Nausea in whatever way induced is not of itself salutary in dissipating fever to a crisis or salutary solution - During the continuance of excessive arterial action, muscular power and animal temperature are undoubtedly diminished but afterwards a reaction of the system or a consequent exacerbation of the fever takes place - But as such a state operate in the way contended for by Cullen, the utility of the medicine should be proportioned to the effect thus created, and various other Deaphorotics infinitely more violent & lasting in their nauseating operation as Digitalis, tobacco and

Spurils should be purged - But this is contradicted by experience and the united voice of physicians in every country. Medicines do good in two by exciting their own peculiar or specific action and when they disorder the stomach by inducing nausea or vomiting they depart from this, and if not poisonous are always productive of more or less mischief - There are many febrifuge medicines as the effervescing draught, the neutral mixture &c the chief action of which are to subdue nausea & vomiting and to sustain the tone of the stomach - But while I consent that the Antimonial preparations like Mercury, lead, Arsenic, Bark &c by a peculiar power, I conceive that, as is the case with the articles just mentioned this effect will be proportioned to the quantity taken, provided they produce their genuine mode of action, which is independant of any nausea - Curious as these views may appear they are more interesting when applied to practice - Allow this to be correct and you do away all objections to the employment of a remedy of high utility -

Nevertheless it is not to be inferred from the preceding remarks that we should not employ emetics in the early or forming stage of fever but they act on different principles and their efficacy is too well established to be shaken by any thing which can be said against them - To obtain from the antimonial preparations the purgative effect, to which I have alluded is not always very easy - The stomach or the febrile affection is so variable as regards irritability that the dose as well as the intervening time between between them is difficult to regulate As a general rule from  $\frac{1}{4}$  -  $\frac{1}{10}$  gr. dissolved in water coloured with cochineal, may be taken every 2 or 3 hours according to the nature of the Disease - Some stomachs are so irritable that they can retain it under no circumstances and here we must have recourse to other medicines, of these the best is the saline or neutral mixture which is prepared as follows Rx. Lime, Lemonjuice or sharp Vinegar 3ij Add carb. Potash until a complete saturation is affected then add loaf sugar 3ij

Pine water 3ij - It is sometimes necessary to add a little Laudanum and a small portion of Spirit. Nitr. Dul. The dose is a table spoonfull every one or two hours. To meet the same in auation many other diaphoretic have been employed. combinations of Ipecacuanha and Opium are of this nature But though of the highest utility in they do not answer so well in

Why this should be the case is difficult to determine but such is the fact - Many other Diaphoretic act as certainly and as promptly as the Antimonial prepara tations, but the perspiration they excite is not so salutary in arresting the progress of continued fever. - In this fact we find many reasons for the observa tion that Tart. Emet possessest high febrile powers independant of its diaphoretic effects. -

Notwithstanding all that has been said in favour of the sweating plan in the cure of fevers some prac titioners hardly ever employ them they prefer the neutral salts or refrigerants, the precise Modes Operando of these medicines are not well un derstood. A late writer has attempted to explain

their operation on Chemical principles, though this hypothesis is not without plausibility, yet it does not afford us a solution of the difficulty. They reduce arterial excitement, lower animal temperature and partially relax the surface though they rarely cause perspiration. — The principle article of this class is nitrate of Potash, no medicine is more employed in fevers and other inflammatory diseases. — To augment its power it is customary to combine it with calomel and tart. Emetic, forming what is called Nitrous antimonial powder. —

Rx. Nitras Potash & 3ij Calomel & xvij Tart. Emetic & j reduced to powder and divided into eight Doses of which one is to be taken every two or three hours. — This is suited to the more robust of our patients, and owing to the calomel it contains is very apt to purge. — The emetic Tart. should also be graduated to the nature of the case even in so small a quantity as the  $\frac{1}{8}$  of a grain it now & then distresses the patient and excites vomiting. — Cooperating in the same manner, cold

applications to the surface has been strongly recommended. As I shall subsequently enter fully into the investigation of this subject I shall anticipate but few observations here. This remedy may be applied in three different ways, by ablation, aspersion or effusion, each are adapted to peculiar circumstances. But in the case before us I prefer sponging it is more agreeable and perhaps less hazardous than the others. Cold applications are never called for unless the skin be hot and dry and the pulse active and then they are very unprofitable. They remove the uncomfortable sensation caused by a heated surface, by the force of evaporation, induce mild diaphoresis, and soothe the restlessness which generally prevail. But under any other circumstances and especially in the advanced stages of the disease they are useless, and even pernicious, as the system exhausted by fever would be unable to react. — As described such is the two plans of treating fever the sweating and the refrigeratory. — This is not a place for instituting a comparison between them, nor could it easily be done

They cannot be considered as rival measures. — Each is adapted to particular cases. Before we use diaphorotics in inflammatory cases we should first deplete in proportion to the violence of the symptoms by V.S. and evacuation and exactly at this point the refrigerant remedies may be called into service with signal advantage. — Before dismissing this point I wish to impress on your minds the value of sweating in the cure of Fevers. — It was formerly the practice to treat inflammatory diseases by forcing perspiration by the use of heating alysiopharmics, but these were productive of such wide spreading mischief, they were soon discarded. — But it is wrong to reason against the use of a remedy from its abuse. Sweating as well as V.S. is useful or the reverse according as it is directed. when guided by sound discretion it is highly important and indisputably acts powerfully in combating disease. — Diaphorotics determine the blood to the surface and thence into

mal congestion, they relieve constriction of the surface and thus render the patient more comfortable, they moreover lessen the quantity of the circulating fluids, and thus you diminish arterial action - By direct depletion just equalizes the various actions upon which health depends -

Let us then not throw away thermatics so useful on account of objections which may be raised against their use or false refinement may indicate - When hereafter you take the field against air-cases you will find it is not enough to combat them with one remedy. On the contrary to be victorious over these foes to human health and happiness you must call into requisition all the resources which have been placed in your hands by your GOD, all those which can be derived from a complete knowledge of your profession

We have now come to that stage of continued Bilious inflammatory fevers when vesicating remedies are found of the greatest advantage, they should be applied to the extremities, sometimes to both upper and lower. But by some modern

Wetters blisters are altogether condemned and strongly prohibited in this fever. Of those who entertain this view, by far the most distinguished is the celebrated Fordyce. It was one of the sayings of that great man that vesicating applications have not the slightest effect in arresting this disease, on the contrary they never fail by causing additional excitement to occasion an exacerbation. It seems to me not very difficult to reconcile the contrariety of opinion that has prevailed on this point. Nothing is more different than the effect of blisters applied in the early and late stages of this disease. They never fail I believe to do much harm where there is great arterial action and febrile excitement. And it is not less agreed that they are of the utmost utility in a reduced condition of the system — —  
Let the system be depleted by W.S. emetics & purgatives and then resort to blisters. — They quiet the pulse equalize excitement

put an end to the broken action of disease, and establish the natural order of health. — After the remedies above mentioned prove unavailing. I place much confidence in mercury when urged to a moderate salivation. There can be little doubt of its utility when the system can be brought under its operation. — But in most cases before the mercury can be brought to act, the fever from the rapidity of its course terminates — To be of use therefore it should be properly applied and as the bowels are weak and irritable it generally should be applied in the form of unction by friction — It is difficult to excite Pyrexia while the Pulse remains active mercury should never therefore take the place of aperient and the remedies which affect this are generally sufficient to remove the fever — I have this excluded the remedies which are supposed best calculated to cure Bilious inflammatory fever — Much however depends upon those minor considerations, or circumstances which so often powerfully influence the result of Diseases, of these

The most important by far, are rituals, drink and the general management of the patient. —

During the course of the fever much dryness of the fauces and extreme thirst generally prevail. It has been a question whether the patient should indulge his ardent desire for drink. The physicians of antiquity were much divided on this point. While one set totally forbade another freely allowed the use of water. It requires little sagacity to discover that the medium between the two points is the correct practice. — By denying altogether the occasional use of drinks we shall cause great anxiety and distress and thus encrease the disease, but by allowing the unaccustomed use of it we shall find that the stomach will beabilitated and nausea and vomiting will be the consequence. — We should direct our patient to take now & then a spoonfull of some acidulated beverage, as lemonade, vinegar and water, tamarind water, toase and water with a variety of herb teas, as balm tea, sage tea,

Barely water, solution of Gum, Acacia &c &c.  
Even common water provided the temperature  
is not too low, in small quantity. —

It is a principle worthy your attention that  
drink in moderate quantities and moderately  
warm will relieve thirst quicker than when  
it is cold or inordinately taken. —

During the continuance of the Fever the Drunks enu-  
merated will always afford sufficient nourishment  
to the Patient. It sometimes happens that the Appetite  
is solicit, solid food and the demands of the patient  
are loud and clamorous. But this propensity is  
always an unfavourable indication and should  
never be indulged. every practitioner must  
have seen the evil consequences which result from  
a gratification of this diseased appetite, Many  
instances from this cause have terminated fatally  
which might otherwise have been cured. In the  
history of Pathology I mentioned the causes which  
accelerate the Pulse, these should be studiously  
avoided in the Febrile conditions, as perhaps the  
most operative cause you should particular

by order that light be excluded, and that no conversation or bustle of company should take place in the chamber of the sick —

Before leaving this subject I will give some directions for managing the patient during convalescence. Febrile affections of every description leave behind them an accumulated state of debility which if not properly regulated may cause a relapse, & conditions more intractable and hazardous than the original disease. — The first step when the patient is recovering is either to remove him to another chamber or order that all the apparatus of sickness as viols, Pill boxes &c. should be removed. These will remind him of his sickness and depress his spirits when near as the cure. — Changing of his shirts and clothing has a great effect in promoting convalescence. 2<sup>d</sup>. be careful to accommodate his food to the state of his excitement you should begin with the farinaceous articles and none are better than tapioca,

Arrow root, Sago and Rice next you may allow eggs and Oysters raw or very slightly cooked — Boiled chicken and any other article of light digestion nature may be allowed in small quantity, this is a rule of great importance — as regards drink pure water is the best — but if the condition of the Patient requires something stronger let it be pure porter very much diluted. Malt liquors and especially porter are infinitely more agreeable and less injurious than wine or ardent spirits however diluted. —

3° It is hardly less important that the patient should return gradually to the pursuits and habits of life. He is especially to avoid much exercise of his mental faculties, to prevent this he must avoid study and attention to business of every kind. Nor should he be allowed to enquire of any external concern, — ~~4°~~ <sup>4°</sup> Be not too precipitate in permitting your patient to go out of doors. Patients are always eager for this and are backed by their friends under the idea that it would confirm his health, recollect this is great liability to take cold and from the irritable state

of the commencement of convalescence the stimulus  
of exercise, riding &c would probably excite  
a return of the disease, even when you allow  
him exercise you should do it under proper  
cautions & restraints. — Sometimes the patient  
in convalescence from long fever remains very feeble  
and is affected with a total loss of appetite —  
To remove this Tonics should be employed am  
ong which the Tinc. of Peru. Bark alone or  
combined with a small portion of Tinc. of  
Gentian is highly beneficial. — There are also  
a great variety of articles of nearly similar  
character which may be used according  
to the circumstances of the case or the taste  
of the Patient. All the vegetable bitters as  
Cochinbo, Quapie, Gentian, Chamomile &c  
employed in watery infusion. The Cely. Nitric  
is also an excellent medicine and often restores  
the appetite — Extreme waterfullness and  
inability to sleep often retard the recovery and  
sometimes aggravates the fever, hence small  
Opiates are unusefull. The best preparation of

Opium in this case is what has been called the black drops it is a tincture made by an acid instead of ardent spirits, sharp vinegar or lemon juice is the acid commonly preferred. This preparation possesses three times as strong an effect than common Laudanum and has a more powerfull and a more agreeable effect than any I am acquainted with - It never as far as I know produces the nausea and other distressing effects which sometimes results from the use of Opium and its Spirituous tincture It is prepared as follows

When opium in this form fails you may resort to the Tincture of Hops, camphorated Sulphur also sometimes succeeds very well by quieting irritation it disposes the patient — When watching proounds from an empty stomach Stimulating food conjoined with porter is generally effectual — The condition of the bowels also demand care sometimes diarrhoea takes place this will generally yield to the balsaceous preparations. When there is a tendency to consti-

spatious, small doses of Rhubarb is the best remedy. This cathartick should be preferred because when taken by itself it never purges copiously and it imparts tone to the Bowels. However beneficial evacuations are in the early stage they are equally prejudicial in convalescence. They produce a state of exhaustion and not unfrequently bring back an alarming state of Fever I have seen this happen more than 100 times -

The Bilious inflammatory may terminate in Typhus. But it more frequently runs into a chronic form. As the treatment of the former differs in nothing from the idiopathic disease of the same nature I will not anticipate the observations I shall have occasion to make hereafter - But the chronic state of this fever demands your particular attention it is called Febricula, from the disseminate and indistinct nature of the symptoms which attend it, and in the country it is known by the name of inward fever -

The Pulse is cordic hard and small, there is  
much heat on the surface, a bilious complexion  
and tension of the forehead, continued with  
the head ach or pain in the side, The patient  
always has oedematous extremities & high colour  
ed urine. The typhus is either intermittent or  
continuous not continued. The cause of this  
condition is too obvious to be mistaken, it  
arises from congestion of the large viscera par-  
ticularly in the spleen & liver. The appropri-  
ate remedy is a slight salivation or what an  
swers very well for a substitute & course of the  
nitric acid a drachm of the latter should be  
given every day for 8 or 10 Days - commonly  
however there is some fever and pain that it  
is necessary to resort to frequent bleedings  
a small quantity should be taken at a time -  
Blister are also an important remedy they should  
be applied to the side if there is much pain, but  
if this be absent and we want to interrupt the  
apostasis on which this fever depends - I would  
greatly prefer placing them on the wrists & ankles

It is the common practice to treat these cases with tonics particularly the Peru. Bark - but this is highly prejudicial. It locks the disease in in place of liberating it from the system. After evacuation, have been promised the Tonic remedies may then be given with advantage - The best of them is the Peruvian Bark when it fails we may resort with promises of great great advantage to Fowlers Solution of Arsenic -

# Typhus Fever

Typhus is derived from the greek word τυφος stupor because stupor or heaving is a very common symptom of this disease - Morologists divide it into Typhus minor & major - But as this is the same disease only differing in degree of violence I cannot see any reason for retaining this distinction - It may be added that typhus fever whether idiopathic or symptomatic being the consequence of some other disease, is of the same nature, pursues the same symptoms, demands similar treatment and is cured by the same remedies - The only material difference mentioned by Authors is that the minor generally comes on with more mildness, in all its symptoms and is more protracted in its continuance -

For several weeks preceding an attack of this form of fever we often perceive an unusual degree of languor listlessness and sighing. There is no chill nor uneasiness in any part of the body, The patient complains of debility with some loss of appetite and depression of spirits After the fever is developed a greater or lesser degree

of derangement takes place in the circulation -

But the Typhus gravior is much more malignant in its onset and rapid in its progress than in the milder state - The patient is at first seized with great prostration of strength in which the mind fully participates. Even at this early stage there is some tension of the muscles with acute pain in the back, head and extremities and an alternation of chills & flushes.

These symptoms are followed by strong marked fever, by intense heat on the surface and no inconceivable incalculable determination to the head as is indicated by the pulsation of the carotid artery, by the wild countenance and suffused eye and the tendency to delirium which constantly prevails - Examined at this period the tongue is found dry, hard, chapped and incrustated with a brown matter. The gums are affected in nearly a similar manner, and the teeth may be covered with the same brown fur - In the commencement we most generally find the pulse quick, chorded and active and other symptoms denoting great disorder in the functions - Respiration

is particularly laborious and frequently interrupted with ~~and~~ sighing. The breath hot and offensive - Oppression is felt at the pit of the stomach, The bowels are uniformly constipated, occasionally vomiting of bilious matter with constant unquenchable thirst. As the disease advances these symptoms are aggravated. Greater debility comes on the pain is distressing and acute the fever increases, the pulse is small and tremulous, and so quick as scarcely to be counted. The temperature of the surface is various, the skin being sometimes hot and dry and at other cold and damp. The nervous tremours which from the beginning formed one of the prominent symptoms are now so much aggravated as to form what is called subultus tenditum -

It is not uncommon at the stage of the disease for the bowels to give way and copious discharges of dark coloured faeces to take place. Most generally also there are hemorrhages of dark discolored blood from the nose, mouth, Gums & fauces associated with Petechiae and vescicæ or with livid spots in different parts of the Body. The Pulse now sinks, the extremities grow cold, hiccups common. This is the Progress and result of a violent & extremely malignant case termina-

ating in death - But when circumstances are more favourable, and we have a right to calculate on a recovery, the abatement of febrile excitement takes place, the surface becomes moist, the temperature is reduced, delirium subsides and we may add as a propitious circumstance glandular swellings and scabby eruptions about the mouth.

A majority of writers maintain Typhus fever to be caused exclusively by specific contagion. That it is produced in this way under certain circumstances and in certain places cannot be doubted. This has been shown by the experiments of Hagarth and is confirmed by the whole tenour of medical experience and observation. By these experiments it is proven that small pox itself is not more contagious, of 188 men, women & children who were exposed to the contagion of Typhus in a crowded and ill ventilated room only 8 escaped the disease - The sphere of its contagious action is circumscribed never extending to a neighbouring apartment nor to any distance in the same room provided it is well ventilated. Nevertheless it may be conveyed by wearing apparel bed clothes &c

popular experiments and ~~authentic~~ facts render this certain, and also what is a curious circumstance, contagion may exist in the clothing of a Person, so as to affect others with disease, whilst the individual himself may escape. The Criminals at the black apizes at Oxford is an instance of this fact. - But in general its contagious character is owing to ill ventilated rooms, whence the patient in a well ventilated apartment this ceases.

The specific period at which contagion takes effect cannot be determined with absolute certainty, most generally

though often it is extended to 50, 60, or 70 days, extraordinary as this may appear there can be no doubt of the fact, Haygarth, Bonapart, other writers and my own experience goes to confirm. The same conclusion - I recollect arrived last summer with redemptions - The cows were in part affected with Typhus. Those unaffected remained 5 or 6 weeks in the city before the Typhus Fever attacked them. —

After this concession to the advocates of contagion - Still it must be confessed that the disease arises from a variety of other causes - From whatever debilitates the system or deprives to any extent the mind, 'tis often caused

by marsh miasma and sometimes by great fatigue and low abstemious diet - The typhus Fever as above described is not a common disease of this city and perhaps prevails to no great extent in the United States - It is found in Camps, Jails, ships, Hospitals and other crowded receptacles of vice and wretchedness - And finds no where in this happy country either a source of generation, or a medium of wide diffusion - Within my knowledge it has never existed in this city to any extent and my experience thereon in regard to it is narrow and imperfect - Sometimes however sporadic cases have occurred, and within the last summer I have had more extensive opportunities of seeing the disease Trusting to the information I have derived from these sources and what I have witnessed in the great Hospitals of Europe, I shall proceed to deliver what I consider the proper mode of Treatment -

If practitioners differ in theoretical views I believe they concur in the propriety of commencing the cure if called early or in the forming stage with an Emetic - They were formerly employed

under the impression that the contagious matter, still remained in the stomach, and by evacuating this the further progress of the disease was arrested.

Whether this be the case or not there can be little doubt of the efficacy of the remedy. —

But emetics do much more than is generally imagined. If employed as mere evacuants they are beneficial. Their effect in another way is not less salutary — This disease is to be considered as a chain the first link of which is located in the stomach, whence it is extended to every other part of the system and by making a strong impulsion on that organ we may interrupt the associated morbid action and assist greatly in effecting a cure for this purpose emetics are the appropriate remedies, but it is only in the forming stage they are at all admirable. Exhibited at an advanced period, they heighten the alarming symptoms and increase the difficulty of the cure — The alimentary canal being thoroughly evacuated it was at one time the established practice to treat the disease with Antimonials, so managed as to produce nausea, this was introduced by Cullen and followed

by his various and numerous disciples through  
every nation of the world. It is nearly 20 years  
since the propriety of this practice was first called  
into question and purging recommended in its  
place. To the work of Hamilton on Purgatives I  
refer you for information in regard to this latter pra-  
ctice. Not satisfied with antimonials in the treat-  
ment of Typhus fever after ample trial, at the Hos-  
pital of Edinburgh he was induced totally to aban-  
don them and substitute purging. The result of  
his experiments has been confirmed by practitioners  
of the greatest celebrity. He ascribes the efficacy of  
purging to their acting throughout the whole extent  
of the alimentary canal and to their carrying off  
the feculent matter which remains in large quan-  
tities in the bowels. To obtain their full effects he  
directs that they should be given every day, and  
the most active as calomel and jalap either sep-  
arate or combined should be preferred. But while  
he is thus attached to copious purging he does not  
exclude other remedies. The advantage of his plan  
has been amply attested - I have employed it with

great satisfaction and the evidence of its superiority is too strong and conclusive to be resisted - It is to be remembered that in Typhus fever the bowels are always loaded and obstinately constipated, the patient has strong sensations of internal heat and gastric distress. These call impetuously for evacuations and every practitioner knows how much comfort and relief they afford. Nor will any one conversant with the operation of purges fear their producing debility at this period. Nothing is now better established than when the alimentary canal is oppressed with accumulations of feculent matter, the evacuation of this matter relieves the irritation of the stomach or system and adds vigour to the body. As an auxiliary measure great confidence has been placed in cold applications, these are especially demanded by the burning heat of the skin, by the quick active pulse and the general inequility and restlessness of the Patient, -

In this state of the system it is well ascertained whatever may be the nature of the disease that cold application are even more effectual than the opposite remedies in relaxing the extreme vessels and producing perspiration - The ancients were well acquainted with this fact,

Celsus recommended copious draughts of cold water in ardent fever, But this practice was rejected or lost sight of for many centuries. It was again revived in the course of the last century, But did not become general until the work of D. Currie appeared since which time it has received the sanction of various distinguished practitioners in the different sections of the Globe - This practice has not been generally adopted in the U States at least not to the great extent as in England and her dependencies - In this country we are too much attached to the lanit and other uplifting remedies to make use of cold applications - By some of us sponging the surface is employed to allay heat in the autumnal fever, and we also apply ice in certain cases to the head But we carry this practice comparatively to very small extent. In the European Hospitals nothing is more common in the early stages of Typhus Fever than to place the patient in a shower bath or to dash upon him pails full of cold water, This commonly produces perspiration and allays the exciting symptoms - But a remedy which proves so active, should

not haphazardly or indiscriminately employed - The circumstances demanding it has been clearly indicated by Dr. Currie, he says the application should be resorted to when the heat of the body is steadily above the natural standard, especially where there is no general or profuse perspiration and when there is no sensation of chilliness. Those cases are to be rejected where there is much local congestion and especially in the lungs. The principle on which Dr. Currie supposed the remedy to act was mainly by abstracting the excess of heat from the skin - A different view of this subject was presented by Dr. Jackson, The cold application he supposed acted by making a strong and general impression on the system by which the general morbid action is allayed and which is independant wholly of the reduction of temperature. It is all important in his opinion to attend to a susceptible state of the system which when wanting he endeavours to restore by friction and the warm bath. by this state he means as that when cold is applied the system shall react - I have however been directed in the use of cold applications by the rules & precepts of Dr. Currie. Yet I never believed that this remedy acted solely by lessening

the heat of the Body - it also acts infinitely more beneficially by the positive healthy action it imparts to the system -

The disease not being arrested by the remedies already mentioned. It is most proper to excite diaphoresis. - It was the universal practice to manage the early stage of Typhus fever in this way during the reign of the Humoral Pathology - Here a system of notions was entertained originating in the eclipse of medical reason & of which some traces are perceptible at the present day - They supposed that fever of this nature is excited and kept up by particles of contagion floating in the circulation - They early induced sweating and urged it to a great extent with a view of eliminating the offensive matter through the pores of the skin - As medical knowledge advanced this doctrine was generally abandoned, and is now only remembered as one of the many examples afforded by our science of false theory. Being injurious in the present as well as almost every other form of disease - There is a point at which we may beneficially recur to emetics. But there is nothing peculiar in their operations even admitting contay

in to exert. — The milder & more stimulant should be resorted to as they seem to be called for by the state of the system. In general the milder diaphoretic are indicated. The saline draught is exceedingly applicable it is highly grateful to the stomach, alleviates thirst, abates heat & relaxes the surface causing some slight degree of perspiration. Nearly the same effect is produced by the Dulcis. Sp. Nitri if administered freely and at short intervals. — To obtain its salutary effects in the case before us we should give 3; or more every one or two hours. — of the various methods of exhibiting it is that of combining it with laudanum — The Spiritus Nudorii is more effectual but is less agreeable to the patient and will sometimes be refused or rejected when the former will be taken without difficulty or hesitation either however aided by the vapour bath and warm beverages in most cases sufficient to produce Diaphoresis. It would seem that the antimonial preparations are peculiarly adapted to this stage but so many intelligent writers condemn them that I feel sceptical on the subject. They are said in Typhus Fever to protract the system in due debility and have no tendency to

produce a solution of the Fever. Experience of the merit or demerit of a remedy is beyond Theory —

These are the principle remains with which we combat the first stage of Typhus Fever, you will perceive they are all of the depleting & evacuating kind — Or at all events they are to produce action and diminish heat and excitement — Notwithstanding all that has been said to the contrary, it is demonstrable that this species of Fever has in the commencement more or less of the inflammatory diathesis, the hard chordee pulse, heat on the surface, sullen countenance, the tendency to delirium are all indications of this disposition. Examining after death, the body shows many marks of inflammation and its usual effects especially in the brain. Even blood drawn in the first stage of Typhus is almost always thick & denotes a considerable degree of inflammation. But whatever the Pathological view of this subject may be there is no doubt of the correctness of the practice. My opportunities have enabled me to compare this plan of treatment with that of Stimulating from the commencement and I am decidedly in favour of the former — Determining from

my own experience I would say that it is sometimes necessary to use the lancet. I have frequently employed it and invariably with unequivocal success - But it should be used with discrimination and is more applicable to cases of Typhus Fever occurring in private practice than to those which are met with in public and crowded institutions. The treatment of this disease has undergone an essential alteration within these last few years. By consulting the late medical writers we shall find that they are almost all in favour of Blood-letting and that to a considerable extent. Perhaps it was Sydenham who first began the practice of bleeding in Typhus in this he has been followed by Rusham and other practitioners of celebrity - Sydenham introduced a great change entirely opposite to the prevailing sentiment, he considered the febrile condition to depend on a greater or less inflammatory action and hence flew directly to the opposite to the depleting plan of treatment - These views became general and prevailed until the time of Cullen. He being particularly attached to the nerves his opinions and mode of practice received a complete overthrow from his narrow contemplation of the Human system

The views of Cullen were further confirmed by the Pathology of Brown, which was presented in so fascinating a shape, as to be almost universally received.

The pathology of Typhus fever and the practice which follows from it may be stated in a few words - Whatever be the cause of this disease and particularly when it consists in contagion - The vital energies are exceedingly crippled and consequently all the actions and functions of the Body are imperfectly performed. But this effect does not proceed from exhaustion. The ship sinks not from the decay of her timbers, or the bursting of her planks but from being overloaded - When the parallel ceases, we can relieve the ship by lightening her of her Burthen but we cannot then relieve this condition of the system - all that we can do is to lessen the violence of the effect when the cause is extremely violent - If there be a feeble fluttering pulse, cold damp skin and low muttering delirium we must infer that the elasticity of the body is paralyzed by the weight of the cause pressing upon it and is unable

to exact, the practice in this case is to use the stimulant and cordial remedies. But if there exist a hard choroid pulse, great heat and suffused countenance, strong pulsation in the carotid and temporal arteries we must conclude that there is an inflammatory diathesis & that the case is to be treated by the directly depurating remedies - When these symptoms occur never fail to make use of the Sancet and to follow it up by the other evacuants. If you are asked on what authority you employ a practice so different from that in general use tell them you do it on mine, not on mine alone gentleman but on that of Sydenham and Bifham, supported by the whole tenour of medical experience from their time to that of Cullen. —

This treatment is what I deliberately believe the best in the first stage of Typhus Fever. But if the disease be not arrested by these remedies a great prostration of strength will come on and an opposite practice will be necessary, under these circumstances the use of the Vol. Alkali has been highly applauded. it may be given in various ways - but the most advantageous form is denominated the Vol. Gulap which is made as

Ref. Carb. Ammonia 3ij. Gum. Arab. 3ij. Loaf Sugar 3ij. Water 3ij. Dose a tablespoonfull every 2-3 hours.

It is proper at the same time to administer strong wine whey. There seems a harmony or affinity between certain remedies and in no instance more than between the Vol. Alkali and wine whey -

To make the latter Rx. Milk 2 parts wine whey 1 part, heat the milk until it boils, then add the wine the curd is next to be separated and if too strong dilute it with water. Loaf sugar may be added to make it more palatable. -

Camphor is preferred by many to Vol. Alkali - my conviction is that the latter is preferable but in protracted cases it is better to employ them alternately. Best form of employing it is in that of Julep Rx Camphor. 3ij. Gum Myrrh 3ss. Loaf Sugar 3ij. water 3ij. Dose one tablespoonfull every 1-2 hours Practitioners of late use it dissolved in milk -

Exactly at this conjuncture the vesicating applications are of the greatest utility -

At this conjuncture the vesicating applications are of the greatest utility. Their advantage in this fever

as well as in inflammatory Fever has been denied — Among those opposed to them are Ringlet, Fordeyee & the late Dr. More — But on the other hand they are recommended by authors of no less respectability among them Cullen and by Lind in strong terms — Blisters are advantageous in all sinking stages of low diseases — They must be applied either to the upper or lower extremities and when circumstances are urgent to both at the same time. It has been supposed by some that as the object is merely to sustain the excitement and tone of the system Sinapisms would answer better than blisters because the latter are liable and tend to debilitate the patient. Blisters make a more permanent impression than sinapisms and are therefore much more efficacious. No point of practice has been more controverted than the employment of Opium in Typhus Fever. Brown placed it at the head of his class of Stimulants, and his chief reliance on it in Typhus fever. It was once fashionable to use Opium alone in Typhus in this city in the low stage. But the propriety of this practice has been questioned by many, at the head of whom is Fordeyee. It is stated by him that after a fair trial of this maxim he had no reason

To believe that it exerts any salutary power over the disease. And more generally, he found it to aggravate all the symptoms. The contrariety of opinion may perhaps be explained on the supposition that Opium exhibits under different circumstances and different doses, produce different effects. If given in a large dose it suspends all the actions of the body and operates as a dead sedative so far as diminishing the strength and paralizing or crippling the action of the system can be called a sedative effect. But in small doses it proves stimulant and cordial and is calculated to support the strength of the system. In those countries where the use of ardent spirit and wine is prohibited by religious prejudice Opium is resorted to as a substitute, to exhilarate their spirits, dispel their sorrow and strengthen their fortitude & courage. In this respect it is similar to wine and may be used in diseases wherever that beverage is indicated. It follows from this view of the Modus Operandi of Opium that it may be given with advantage in this stage of Typhus in small & repeated doses. It is my practice

To give one grain every two or three hours. It is alleged that the indication for which we use Opium is more satisfactorily answered by other Stimulants, particularly wine - As a general rule I am disposed to think wine preferable being more grateful, always a Stimulant, durable in its impression and affording some degree of nourishment. If it can be procured Madeira should be preferred, next Sherry. Of late it has been fashionable to order claret and the weak fruit wines. Typhus fever is characterized by an extreme want of susceptibility to the action of Stimulants. Therefore when we resort to wine we should use it liberally - Usually a wine or more in the course of the day should be given and care is necessary when done or trifling that quantity is not too much. Although wine as a general rule is superior to Opium yet there are certain conditions of the system when it should be resorted to. Of the symptoms which demand the use of Opium delirium is most urgent, This may arise from excitement or debility of the Brain in the common case it generally affects upon the former causes. - But in the latter stage it is always caused by atony or debility and here Opium has been found most prompt

and effectual than any other remedy. Connected with Dolium the patient is affected with a distressing degree of restlessness, Anxiety & Vigilance but also it is the appropriate remedy. At this stage of Typhus fever there is not unfrequently Diarrhoea. In this affection Opium either alone or combined with the cutaceous Jalap is the remedy on which we place our chief reliance —

To sustain the strength of the patient at this conjunctive Peruvian Bark has been liberally employed, at present it has lost much of its former reputation — It appears not to be adapted to either the early or latter stage. Typhus fever from whatever cause it may proceed has often a tendency to remit or intermit under such circumstances the P. Bark is serviceable — The Stomach is generally so irritable that this medicine can rarely be given in substance or even so skillfully prepared. — Here the best substitute is Serpentaria in infusion this is among the most cordial of our tonics and peculiarly well adapted to the case before us. — It has of late become fashionable to prescrib-

Arsenic when there is a tendency to intermission, I have never employed it believing it possessed no power to support the system, but that it operates by inducing delirium. —

When nervous symptoms, as tremors, Subsultus tenuinum and low delirium exist Antispasmodics have been strongly recommended. The chief of these are musk, Castor, and Sphatidea. The first is generally employed it may be administered in the form of Bolas or Julep which is best made as follows Rx. Musk ℥ij Soap Sugar ℥ij Gum Arabic ℥ij Water ℥ij The dose is a table spoon full every one or two hours or according to the state of the system. I have never employed castor. But as a fatidea though inferior to musk, is an important remedy and deserves our attention the more as the latter is seldom obtained pure. It may be given in Pills, tincture or watery solution the last method is the best Rx. Gum Sphat. ℥ij Boiling Water ℥ij Dose a table spoonfull every hour. — In some cases the fatidea articles seem to quiet nervous tremors & Subsultus tenuinum remove delirium and make respiration more easy and the patient more comfortable. But I am not sensible that they do more than Open in them

cases. But if they are advantageous only on certain occasions they ought not to be overlooked - cases occur in the same disease which are cured by one remedy when others fail - Carbonic Acid in the form of prescribed in the form of Yeast had at one time some respect in the latter stage of Typhus Fever, from its supposed power of arresting the progress of mortification, tendency to putrefaction - But putrefaction never takes place in the living Body. The credit of determining this point is due to our University - But if the theory be false the practice is usefull. Carbonic Acid is among the most cordial and agreeable stimulants. It relieves the Stomach of nausea and imparts tone to the system - Dose a table spoonfull every two or three hours - It may be administered in a more agreeable form than yeast in the Seltzer water, the effervescing draughts or small liquors the last of which is best & of these Porter is preferable & when perfectly ripe is one of our best Stimuli or tonics in the low stage of Diseases - In some of the European Hospitals cider is chosen if more agreeable to the occasions -

Mineral Acids then have been strongly recommended with the same view of assisting purgation — It is more than 50 years since they were introduced into practice in G. Britain — The Credit is due to Sir George Fordyce of establishing their utility. He first employed them in Angina Maligna and was so well satisfied of their utility that he extended their employment to all low stages of disease & especially to Typhus fever — After evacuating the alimentary canal he gave the acids mineral from which he derived more advantage than from any other mode of practice —

The King of Prussia gave Wrieke 50,000 Crown to discover his practice which was the muriate and notwithstanding this weight of testimony can it be cred-  
ed that mineral acids possess powers capable of sustaining the strength in Typhus Fever. —

I have seen them produce qualifull now permanent beneficial effects — The Muriatic is generally prescribed and the dose is from 1 - XV grs given in an infusion of columbo or some other bitter. —

Mercury has not been neglected in this disease. — In the commencement the alimentary canal is much

loaded with feculent matter, hem calomel is usually employed as a Purgative - In the advanced stage of this disease mercury is also used - At this time there are dark incrustations on the tongue, gums & fauces & probably through the whole alimentary canal and other symptoms exist which indicate great danger. Under such circumstances the mercury of late has been strongly advised to be given in small doses internally and externally by means of fictions the immediate advantage is the relief of the bowels from their dark incrustations - It is further stated that it acts by changing the Disease into the mercurial fever - I have no experience of this remedy - It always appeared to me hazardous and unadapted to urgent cases - If I were disposed to try it I would unite with stimulant and cordial medicines -

To withhold this and trust to mercury alone is to knock away the props of an edifice before the wall has been completed. —

Such is the treatment of Typhus fever. But there are certain local affections which demand

attention, most of these were considered under the head of Opium as delirium, rectifying, morbid vigilance &c. I have mentioned that delirium may be very successfully managed by Opium.

But the determination to the head which so frequently exists, is so important that more precision is necessary. All the phenomena of this disease as well as appearance on inspection, shew that the brain, if not the primary seat of Typhus, is the part on which it spends its force. In the commencement, there is a suspended eye and violent pulsation of the carotid and temporal arteries. In the advanced stage the same is indicated by the low delirium & great prostration of strength. Inspection reveals all the marks of inflammation and its usual effects. The indication is plain, to relieve the head by all the means which are calculated to produce such an effect. Nothing is so successful as topical applications as leeches and cupping. It is also useful to remove the hair from the head and this alone will sometimes remove delirium. But when these fail we must resort to cold applications & if these fail we must apply a blister over the whole scalp.

I know that objections have been made to the vesicating applications, but they have no solid foundation and the propriety of the practice is supported by the whole tenour of medical experience. There are certain rules of practice so firmly established as not to admit of dispute, among them is the employment of blisters as above directed. It might as well be denied that mercury is unuseful in Syphilis as to say blistering is useless in the low stage of disease.

Taught by the influence which late experience has shown the spinal marrow to exert over the animal economy - we might expect to derive great advantage from blisters applied to the spine and especially to the neck, from the hopes of their removing the nervous interruption which impairs respiration, circulation & the functions of the stomach. Nor are facts wanting to justify the practice. It has lately been proved in the W. Indies that no treatment is so successful in cases of tetanus as blisters to the spine. —

I have now detailed what may be considered as the medical treatment of Typhus, but this will

avail little unless the management in other respects is properly regulated. The apartment must be well ventilated this mitigates the disease. If this cannot be obtained the patient must be removed which will not injure him by the motion & produced by when there is pure air. Cleaning must be attended to. The linens of the bed and the patient should be changed every 24 hours. The floor should be frequently sprinkled with vinegar & ardent spirits. When the room is crowded fumigations should be used, then an made by pouring Sulphuric acid on salt, muriatic gas is arranged Company should be excluded &c.

Notwithstanding the full discharge of our duty, the disease will sometimes run on and assume a high full train of appearance. Even here we should not abandon our patient, there is no disease under which recovery takes place under apparently such desperate circumstances. I have seen the patient get well when apparently there was not one favourable symptom. Under these circumstances the treatment is to increase the dose of all the remedies employed in the previous stage. The Vol. Alkali should be administered

in large doses, wine or ardent Spirits should be copiously drank. It has been fashionable of late to employ liberally Cayenne Pepper. The practitioners of the W. Indies first used it in Cynambe Maligna. Pleased with its effects they were induced to use it in the less stages of Typhus. The Dose is  $\frac{1}{2}$  to  $\frac{1}{4}$  ozs administered in the form of Pills every 1, 2 or 3 hours. Blisters are of little service, they rarely draw & when they do Mortification or Gangrene is often the consequence. Stimulating fictions are preferable of these the best is cayenne Pepper & Brandy one part of the former to two of the latter, I have seen it recommended to rub the patient with Phosphorus dissolved in Olive oil. Of this I have no experience, but of the former I have the highest confidence. You may also use a Mixture of Cantharides & Spirit of Turpentine or what is preferred by some a decoction of the fles in this fluid to purgative which boil 3*ij* of Cantharides in 3*iiij* & 8*ij* of Sp. turp. This is a very efficacious remedy and hardly ever fails to act powerfully at least as a rubefacient. In the last stage of Typhus the patient frequently is reduced so low as to be unable to swallow even him we should not despair many remedies may

be administered by the rectum, Medicines will act upon this part when the stomach is unsuceptible to their impression. By injecting Wine, Opium, Musk &c &c we may obtain their full effect, but they should be used in three times the quantity in which they are taken by the mouth.

Go on and call to your assistance the aid of the Animal, Vegetable & Mineral kingdoms and when these fail as has been asserted with holy enthusiasm, invoke the Kingdom of Heaven. —

*Pneumonia Typhoides or The late Winter Epidemic.* In tracing the history of this disease we find that so early as the year 1816 the attention of several practitioners, resident in New Hampshire was arrested by some sporadic fever, pestilential & exceedingly malignant in its character. It gradually diffused itself over New England and entering New York and the Canadian provinces pausing at this last point, it after sometime resumed its journey and shaping a direct course passed through out this state into Ohio & Kentucky. About 2 or 3 years since it prevailed in the Northwestern section of Virginia & finally extended itself over all the southern portion of

The United States. It first appeared in Penn. towards the close of 1813 without being preceded by any of the premonitory signs, which are commonly the precursors of pestilence. Nothing remarkable was observed in the weather or in the appearance of existing diseases. — All accounts agree in representing this disease a perfect pestis, appearing in every variety of shape and requiring no little diversity of treatment. But whatever form it assumed it was always accompanied with great and in many cases sudden prostration of strength. It frequently commenced with great debility and with a alternate chills and flushes of heat, the skin at first hot & cold in rapid succession soon became dry and pale, or of a mottled appearance, the face was sometimes livid but more commonly of a hue resembling bronze, the ale of the nose contracted the forehead smooth and polished, the eyes wild and glossy & the physiognomy of the patient altogether expressive of an inconceivable degree of anxiety and distress. The Pulse which was at first slow and apparently disturbed, in a few hours became full, quick and tremulous

like vibrations of a small chord & ultimately sunk so entirely as to be not at all perceptible. Now and then from the commencement of the disease there was some affection of the head and frequently wandering of the mind, which ran into delirium and terminated in stupor and ended in lethargy. - Occasionally the attack was much more sudden and violent than above described. It is stated on undoubted authority that workmen amid this labour and occupations were struck down as it were by a stroke of lightning. - When the attack was slight it was attended with severe pains in the joints, even in the fingers and toes, sometimes also in the side, stomach, back, head, neck and breast & these were so acute as to be compared to the sting of a bee or wasp or the pounding of a hammer. These pains shifting from one part to another at last generally fixed in the head & often proved the cause of various disorders of vision, dimness of sight or total blindness, sometimes of delirium blindness & paralyses. More commonly the pains shifting from place to place for an hour or two pastened in the head. Even in the incipient stage of the disease languor came on in which also the mind participated a dry skin

feble pulse, harsh tongue and many other symptoms  
unparalleled soon made their appearance. If not  
checked it increased in its advancement. To the pain  
in the head was superadded vertigo throbbing of the  
temples a painful tickling across the eyes -  
sometimes a morbia vigilance that nothing could  
subdue and on other occasions a somnolency so  
profound as to approach to stupor, delirium was  
experienced in all its various grades, from mere inci-  
huring of Ideas to the constant utterance of violent  
rhapsody. - If the patient remained sensible he  
was harassed by the fear of death & other evils -

But on other occasions there was no local alter-  
mination whatever. The patient being recumbent &  
complained of Acrea about the precordia and tension  
across the forehead. There was no chill or fever  
though the pulse was full irregular & quick amount-  
ing to 140 or 150 strokes in a minute. This was an  
insidious guise, as by the absence of all positive  
symptoms it is apt to deceive until the most  
alarming symptoms arise - Again it was  
sometimes ushered in with all the symptoms of

Pneumonic congestion and inflammation, commencing with chill & fever pain in the sides & chest, panting difficult and laborious, inspiration, except in cough and bloody expectoration flushed face &c &c —

There was always some gastric distress of occasionally, violent & unrelenting vomiting of bilious matter. The pulse as far as I observed in these instances, was full, voluminous & strong though soft readily yielding to pressure and propelling none of that tension which indicates active inflammation —

These inflammatory appearances subsided in a day or two or sometimes even in a few hours and the <sup>first</sup> ~~symptoms~~ of condition was distinctly marked and fully established, muscular power now sunk rapidly — All the former symptoms were now aggravated the mind of the patient before distractad now sunk into a heavy & stuporous slumber — The tongue and fauces were mostly covered with incrustations of a dark brown colour, hard and dry to the touch, and these symptoms were now added, cold extremities a haggard countenance, a dark livid skin sometimes sprinkled with pustules or marked with vesicles —

From arose the name of spotted fever. These examples were extremely rare not occurring in more than one case out of an hundred —

I have occasionally met with cases where the throat was the chief seat apparently of the complaint - this was the most common form of the disease in the south, nearly all the cases I met with on a visit to Virginia were of this kind. In these cases the disease came on like a common cold with considerable debility, the throat was at first slightly affected, but little time elapsed before alarming symptoms not anticipated took place the patient being suddenly attacked with a total failure of strength & by difficult and impeded respiration.

What gentleman is this tradition any disease? It is not easy to convey a satisfactory answer — That it is not fever according to the definition of the Nosologists; in all cases it is manifest — the shape it sometimes assumes is entirely distinct of any feature of the fibrile affections. It has been known to occur without any previous chill,

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without any previous augmentation of heat,  
without any acceleration of the Pulse. In fact  
without any apparent derangement of any  
function in the animal economy. But such  
cases were by no means common. Dissections  
generally showed that inflammation had occurred  
in the lining membranes of the cavity of the stomach  
or alimentary canal - but weak and of an evanescent  
character - The inflamed surfaces appearing livid  
and partially corroded like the incipient stage of  
Gangrene. In the brain, Thorax & abdomen, there was  
almost invariably extravasations of dark gummy blood  
& exudations of an imperfect lymph and effusions  
of dark coloured fluid. —

Taking all the symptoms into consideration  
and the appearance after dissection we can have no  
hesitation in declaring it to be a species of Typhus Fever  
differing however from all the varieties of that dis-  
ease hitherto described - Sydenham, Buxham and  
Lavanger gave the history of a disease closely allied  
to our winter epidemic but the parallel is cert-  
ainly not complete, this disease might be owing

climate, manners &c - That form of this disease in which the pulmonary organs were affected was more accurately described by Dr. Ringer & denominated by him *Peripneumonia Typhoides* - &c

Of the *Effects* of this disease or epidemic little has been ascertained. In common with other diseases of this class, its origin is involved in doubt & obscurity. As yet we know that it only occurs in cold weather & is diffused by the warmth of spring. Hence it seems to be connected with a low degree of temperature, & this is supported by the fact that a fever very closely allied to it is produced by exposure to an intense degree of cold. It is not uncommon to find among the paupers of the Almshouse some patients who have been admitted in a state of torpor induced in this way - from the extreme lethargy of the senses which prevail in these cases it is difficult to move the system by remedies. But when reaction takes place a weak and slow fever is the consequence which resembles very much the winter epidemic, like that it is

accompanied with low delirium, with a small pulse, glassy eyes, dilated or contracted pupil, and the same lank and haggard expression of countenance - But cold is not the only cause of the winter epidemic, because it does not invariably produce it and because the disease sometimes occurs in mild and warm weather, But we have to resort to the sub position of a vitiated condition of the Atmosphere

That the disease is not propagated by contagion in general, appears to be proved by the universality of its prevalence & by its obeying the general law of Epidemics. This is manifested by its obliging all other diseases to acknowledge its supremacy and to wear its livery. During its prevalence however every variety of morbid affections received a complexion from it & required the same kind of treatment. The lancet and other depilating remedies were abandoned and cordial and stimulating remedies were substituted. Since its appearance the Lancet is used with caution in winter diseases. Some cases occurred in which there was reason to suspect contagion as the origin of the disease but these were very few. —

Some Medical Gentleman who had good opportunities, have no doubt of the contagiousness of this disease. In support of this view it is stated that the troops stationed on the Canadian frontier during the late war & the militia particularly, in returning from the camps, might be traced through the whole route by the spreading of this disease among the inhabitants. But to me it is more than probable, that the disease thus disseminated was not the epidemic alluded to, but the Typhus or camp Fever, which conspicuously is of a very contagious nature. As regards the exciting cause of the disease under consideration, there can be no doubt they are the same as in all epidemics and consist of all the circumstances which diminish strength, as poor air, fatigue, watching, anxiety of mind and whatever has any tendency to produce derangement in the functions of the Body. —

TREATMENT. Two methods have been proposed and adopted by different practitioners. One set maintain that the best method is to commence immediately with the use of Stimulants, as Wine, cordials,

Vol. Alkali &c. While by the other the sweating plan is decidedly preferred. My opportunities of comparing the 1<sup>st</sup> & 2<sup>d</sup> plan of treatment have been sufficiently ample. And I have no doubt of the superiority of the latter. In this opinion the minds of the Philad<sup>a</sup> Physicians agree. They all acknowledge the superiority & success of the sweating plan early employed of the means of exciting diaphoresis you have been already informed. I shall only remark that in my practice nothing has answered so well as the Dovers powder given every one, two or three hours, combined with wine which made stimulating & with hot fomentations applied to the lower extremities, trunk and axillæ. When sweating was early induced and continued regularly for 24 hours a recovery was almost certain. I have found boiled ears of corn placed in the bed, to succeed very well in producing a similar effect. Death under this mode of treatment seldom or never occurred. As the disease advances and the depression increases we are to employ the class of remedies emphatically called Stimulants or incitants. The Col. Alkali is here again I have almost said unum remedium,

not less than from 5-87. should be in some cases given every half hour. To co-operate hot Brandy or Madeira Wine should be employed copiously. If notwithstanding the use of these, a tendency to sinking of the Pulse and other indications of extreme prostration should occur, we should resort to the external use of a decoction of cantharides in Spirits of turpentine & to fictions with Cayenne pepper & brandy so as to produce perspirations. The practice thus related is adapted to the more simple form of the disease.

In those cases when there is local determinations, as in the bilious Pneumonia & the Anginose cases, it is universally admitted that some form of treatment is demanded. Emetics under such circumstances are eminently beneficial. They act by evacuating the stomach of its contents & by making a salutary impression on the system generally through the medium of that organ. To be serviceable they require in some cases to be repeated several times. The most active as Tart. Emetic. should be preferred. — When I was at Alexandria during the prevalence

of this fever I proposed the use of James Powders which was generally adopted. It acts, first as an emetic when much bile exists in the alimentary canal and then as a diaphoretic. — The emetic should be followed by mercurial preparations. After these have produced their effect & the disease is brought to a crisis by the stimulating diaphoretic and other means. If the local determination or congestion continues Blisters are the proper remedy. They are particularly indicated in the Pneumonia & Sanguineous affections & in delirium. In the 1<sup>st</sup> case apply them completely over the chest. In the 2<sup>d</sup> round the neck & when the patient is delirious extend them over the whole head. In regard to D.S. my opinion & I believe it agrees with a majority of our practitioners, is that it is never admissible in the commencement of the Pneumonia cases. It would seem to be called for by the pulse, by the heat on the surface, by congestion in the lungs, by the acute pain in the chest & by a variety other symptoms, especially the appearance of the blood after it has been drawn. Notwithstanding these appearances D.S. very generally produces very dangerous & commonly fatal consequences. The blood being hardly drawn before

The pulse sink and so great a prostration occurred, so  
that the patient often died immediately. I have  
been informed by letters from respectable practition-  
ers in different parts of the U.S. that they had used  
bloodletting and found it the only efficacious mode  
of treating this Disease - However it may be in  
other parts, the Practitioners of Phila. are decided-  
ly against U.S. in this disease under whatever circum-  
stances it may appear. Distinct in almost every  
particular, the ordinary prognostics cannot be  
applied to this disease. - The patient is sometimes  
carried off although he had before displayed every  
symptom of convalescence. The pulse often totally  
fails us as a guide. Nevertheless there are some  
symptoms of great danger among which the least  
equivocal may be observed by the experienced practitioner.  
When the case is dangerous the countenance is marked  
by a peculiar expression of wretchedness, or is exceeding-  
ly pale, with an absence of all intelligence, resem-  
bling the expression of Idiotism. There is also a smooth  
and polished surface particularly of the forehead, which  
assumes a complexion like bronze. This an fatal symptom.

Such is a brief account <sup>of a disease</sup> which originated more than  
ten years ago in the Eastern section of our Country &  
has since travelled almost all over it, carrying every  
where in its progress terror & dismay mingled with  
desolation. Nevertheless it is not necessarily fatal. By  
pursuing the practice I have detailed to you it is exceeding  
ly manageable & compared with the Yellow Fever it is  
mild in its nature. But to obtain success in the treatment  
of it, we must steadily & perseveringly use the appropriate  
remedies. Death in almost every instance may be traced  
to a total neglect or criminal remissness in the employm-  
ent of the means which we have in Possession. —

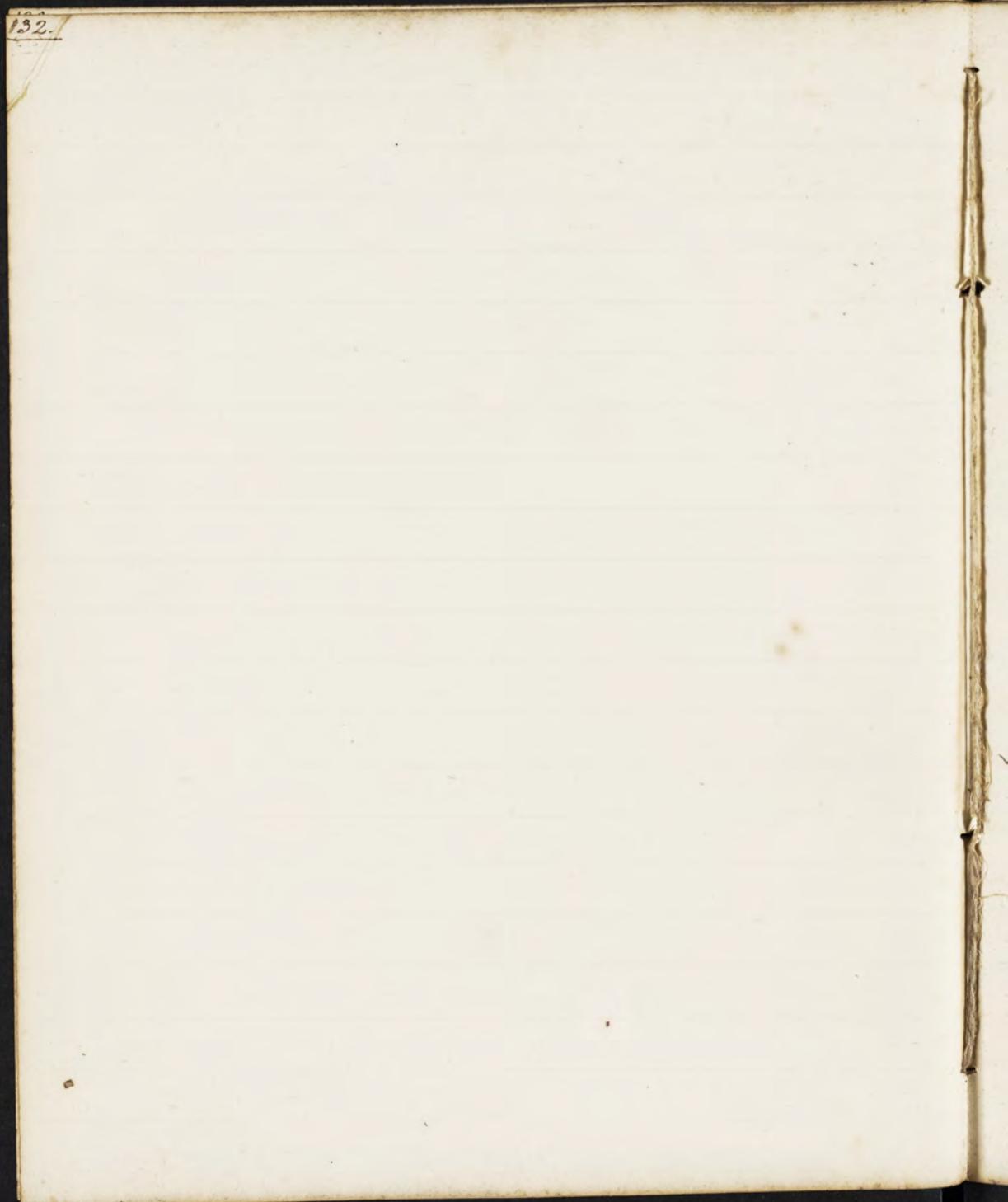
Happily this disease did not long remain among us  
no trace of it can now be found in our City & there is  
reason to believe it is equally exterminated from every  
section of our country. —



































R. Allison  
Ira  
Hyp, R. R. Allison  
Mary  
D. Allison  
N. Chapman  
Nathan C.

A Hypopyon  
Hypopyon Hypopyon  
an Anterior Ductus

W. W.

William M. Becker

William M. Becker

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Dr Cox Jan 28<sup>th</sup> 1819. 18<sup>th</sup>

Blisters caustic tissues Rubefacient  
accents the island between the  
Cliffs of Evacuants & incitants  
feel them Dermaphleomagill  
making a ~~new Cliffs~~ <sup>than have been called vesicants, but</sup> new Cliffs Whipping has been the common  
aid in Stupor produced by narcotics  
& in Suspended animation caused by drowning  
— Friction is a useful part of  
their effects owing to heat which they  
cause. — In cases of Asphyxia  
warm cloths producing inflammation has  
revived the patient into life — Brandy  
or or bitter to apply dry substances  
such as hasted oats, ashes &  
In topical pains as Ophthalmia warm  
application of water &c more agreeable  
& usefull than cold

Vol Alkali in its caustic or carbonated state & generally applied in the form of soap — Sweet oil & carb. Ammon. The effects of carb. Ammon owing to the excess of pure or caustic Ammonia in it — Ammon. consists of hyd. & nitrogen water absorbs 5 or 600 times its volume of Ammon. Gas —

White soap — 1 lb.

1 Pint Spring water

The Vol. Alk is unuseful in every case when a Rubjacent is wanted

Spirit of Turpentine - unuseful spontaneously in Rheumatism -

Though it blisters the sound skin it is one of mildest, sothing & sedative applications in burns -

I applied boiling hot Spirit of turpentine to a wound which had caused Tetanus without inducing pain it gradually produced a healthy action & healed the part - (cured) -

Essential oil of Cloves Sop. a few  
Cajuput & of. Cajuput differs but  
little from Sp. of Turp. and is generally sold colored for the former -

Camphor liniment & with the addition of Ammon Vol. Ag.

It possesses inferior power to turpentine Tart. emul. applied in dry powder covered with adhesive plaster it produces blisters unuseful in chronic cases - It may also be applied in solution

Dry Cupping, unuseful

may be continued sometime

*Acute*  
Angchia Maligna This is a very  
malignant form of Ulcer that takes  
place round the root of the nail  
Dr. Physi cured one case with Oint-  
ment made of red precipitate —  
A certain Quack of this City cures  
it with a Powder of equal parts of  
corrosive Sublimate & Sulphate of  
Nitre. Then covers it with lint  
moistened with <sup>liniment of</sup> Myrrh he leaves  
this on for 3 or 4 Days & then repeats  
the Dressing. Dr. Physi says this  
answers the best of any remedy —

Philadelphia Nov<sup>o</sup> 26 1877

Dr G. A. Lamb

18 Cedar Hill Dr

Canton

Ohio

Sinapisms or Bataplasms / Coxe  
the base of no importance. brandy  
meal & ~~moistened~~ moistened with vinegar  
or of mustard - stronger - Garlic,  
horse radish, Mustard, Capsicum -  
by containing ~~it~~ may procure differ-  
ent effects from a mild rubefacient to  
a blister or even gangrene - 19

Blistering Spanish & Potato fly little  
difference in their operation - A blister when  
applied to the head should be kept on 24 hrs -  
it is difficult to tell the reason why so much longer  
is required for the skin to not begin to draw  
drawing <sup>hot</sup> them than on other parts, yet this is a fact -  
This may act as a gentle stimulant, rubefacient  
or Vasodilator - General effect stimulant, act  
more from the pain, irritation & stimulating  
effect, little owing in any case to the discharge -  
They act as a counter irritant ~~now~~ The excite  
the general action of the system as in low state  
of Fever - In fevers they are allowed on  
all hands - in high Arterial action improper  
Large blisters are much better than small  
one large blisters better than several smaller -  
In local affection, the nearer the part the  
better, merely for fever any part will ans  
wer but the extremities are usually the place to  
which they are applied with most effect -  
Mucilaginous drinks, Camphor

has been recommended I think not very usefull - A glyster composed of mucilaginous substances & Opium or rather Laudanum answers the sooner of any remedy - Cantharides is composed of a variety of substances acting owing to cantharidin - In intestinal complaints usefull - affections of Breast & Joints very usefull - compl. of the veins - In Cynanche tracheal usefull app'd to the throat - In mumps when swelling totally take place usefull Dr. Dr. ingort, Rhum, Salalys, Saponitis &c.

In Gangrene Dr. Physic usefull - Some comine Spt. Tar. to increase the strength of the blister - Isomites moistens the parts with Spt. Tar. to make them rise sooner - The best application is a salve of bees wax & lard charged every 6 hrs. & day morning & evening afterwards sufficient.

Euphorbium has been used to produce suppition - Caustics - div. into actual & Potential - actual caustic seldom employed except to stop Hemorrhage from the fauces. - Mooth a spars of cotton this rolled up applied to the part & set on fire used by the French. Caustic Potash - The Potash cum Calci is milder than the above -

J. R. Coxe. Jan<sup>y</sup>. 25<sup>th</sup> 1819  
Red precipitate a good escarotic to the red  
Oxyd of Mercury made by Nitri Acid.  
This is sprinkled on — Corrosive  
Sublimate applied in form of wash  
Sulph. Copper — Lead Alum — White  
Arsenic — Citrine Ointment made  
of Part quick. 2 pts Nitri Acid 12 pts  
lard — Savin Oss — By lard  
Oss of wax the leaves boiled in the  
lard until crisp then strained &  
the wax added — Large blisters strong  
Sectors & Spices <sup>by recommended</sup>

4 11.

MELLANTIA — Stimulants & nutrimenta  
Stimulants I shall divide into Tonics  
of Stimulants no two mix, but principally in  
the same manner. For giving Stimuli  
it is necessary to repeat the dose before  
the effects of the former do cease —  
of Particular Stimulants the Alcohol  
usually employed in the form of Wine Brandy  
Alcohol is a Stimulant, nor has it any  
other effect — composed of <sup>when taken in excess, it has a narcotic power</sup> Hydrogen, <sup>8</sup> 835 — 1000 10  
Oxygen & Carbon. — Wine Stimulating effects more certain  
& lasting consequently a tonic —  
Porter sometimes substituted more tonic  
& narcotic — come on dyspepsia  
bronchial & cerebral obstructions

J. R. Cox. M.D. Pmm. Augt. 21. 1819

The intoxicating Power of wine not in proportion to the alcohol it contains - Port wine & alcohol wine whey a very mild Stimulant - Milk 1/2 Pint water & Pint boil then add 1 G. of wine & separate the case - If you common whey it will require the addition only of about 1/4 the wine to make it the same strength of wine whey made as above every way as good - cheaper &c - Wine I am doubtful whether of any use in tetanus - Port wine is usually pres'd as a tonic, White wine as madera, sherry, Liffon &c -

Ether, composed of alcohol & acetic acids Sulph. Ether only employ'd, if a stimulant it is also narcotic - Tis a powerfully diffusible Stimulant also Antispasmodic in Cramp of the stomach comb'd with Laud. usual remedy -

1819

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Use of Worms - Umbrocoides, Calomel given at bed time & worked off next morning by an active Purge - All the Drastic Purgatives are employed. The best Anthelminthic I have employed is carol. Pinkroot it acts from its poisonous quality & sometimes without Purging Dose of Powder 5.00 Infusion

If in Powder with with it calomel if in Infusion Senna in equal proportion - Savin, Senna, & Spigelia forms a Powder very efficacious. It is excellent for the worm fever - Chenopodium Anthelminticum The seeds in powder mixed in molasses also the expressed juice given morning & evening & continued for 3 or 4 Days - The dose in Dose of 6-8 gts. in like manner purged off with calomel -

or Pride of India most common species is a Saturated infusion Dose for an Adult & Traumpfelle Black Hellebore Dose for a child is - 5 grains. Dr. Dewitt's Powder was composed of this & Zethiops Minnial. -

Ascarides treatment of. may be distinguished by the itching kept up about the anus &c & the symptoms of other worms. They may also be found in the feces & they crawl out of the rectum - Doctor preparations exhibited as purgatives. The Hirapica answers extremely well & is becoming a favourite remedy in this country -  $3\frac{1}{2}$  of the Powder dissolved in One Pint of Spirits Dose for a child a Tablespoon full - Injections are the proper remedy. The best is  $3\frac{1}{2}$  -  $3\frac{1}{2}$  of Soap dissolved in Milk. Rue, Tansy, Saff, blue ointment, Olive oil, Sopar Sulphur, &c &c &c - After these an active Purgative.

Trichuris, is distinguished by no peculiar symptoms treated as Ascarides

Tenia, Sympt<sup>l</sup> pain in the Stomach

Mercurial preparations are probably the best - I have used calomel, Ethiopia mineral & corrosive Sublimate the last is to be dissolved

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Gamboge given in large doses of 2 or 3 drs. Mall Fern has kept up its reputation since the time of Galen -

Dose from  $\frac{3}{4}$  -  $\frac{3}{2}$  ij in Powder a strong purgative given after it in 2 or 3 hours - Dr. Jones relates a case of a lady who after using many remedies to no effect by taking the infusion of Fern expell'd a very large worm Pinia -  
My opinion

Fern in powder or filings Dose  $\frac{3}{4}$  -  $\frac{3}{2}$  ij taken two or three mornings fasting and then work'd off with a strong purge

Spirits of turpentine given in Dose of

It is most effectual when given by itself producing fewer disagreeable symptoms. I have given to an Adule a wine Glass full in the morning for three or four mornings & the man declared he experienced no more effect from it than from Ardent Spirits -

Diseases of the Alimentary Canal & first of  
st. The Stomach. Life can exist with the absence of every  
other organ. It cannot exist without this organ.  
Sanguido Ventriculo

Gastritis, divided into Phlegmonous & Exsudative  
the latter belongs to Fever being caused by them —  
causes of Gastritis of the Phlegmonous kind

Symptoms pain sensitive to the touch vomiting debility  
Pulse quick & chorded. These symptoms increase  
Syncope, vomiting of a dark matter, cold sweat, great  
prostration of strength. Though muscular strength at times contes  
Delusive symptoms, pain in the Toe, in the Groin —  
debility of the muscles of the arm. Hydrophobia some  
times takes place. Intolerance of light, nervous tremors,  
It sometimes runs through all the stages of inflammation  
producing death without any symptom denoting its presence

Treatment of Gastritis. Bloodletting regardless of the state of the Pulse or the symptoms of debility should be employed largely 30-40  $\frac{3}{4}$  & repeated often in the commencement. Next topical bleeding, Leeches & cupping after this a large Blister over the region of the Stomach. Fomentations, cloths soaking out of warm water. A Poultice of corn mush put in a bag & applied to the Stomach I have found of great Service. To open the Bowels large Oily Glycerines - To allay irritability of the Stomach Lime water & milk, Aperient draught, warm bath, Anodyne injections after the disease is a little subdued - As soon as the Stomach will bear it a Mucous cathartick calomel bath, after its action the Bowels should be kept loose by spoon salt.

Thirst is better relieved by small tastes of Drinker of which Toast & water is best - After it is no longer necessary to employ evacuations, giving Opium, this is also to prevent gangrene, after it takes place, Spirit of turpentine is the best remedy in small doses of a tea spoonfull repeated every hour & all the other remedies which support the System.

The effects of Poisons or acrid substances taken into the Stomach. All poisons in small doses are remedies. In in large doses Poisons -

Of Narcotic & Acrid substances taken into the stomach. - 1<sup>st</sup> Opium - here a large dose of Tartar of Antim. & Sperac. owing to torpor caused by Opium 4 or 5 times the common dose is often necessary and sometimes ineffectual here a quantity of warm water should be given - Cataplasms

Tickling the fauces is a good remedy - An injection of a solution of Tart. Emul. Dr Chapman used 3j of Tart. Emul. in the case of Dr Ross, can who was poisoned by eating Pheasants that had fed on Laurel berries dissolved in water and used as an injection it completely answered and evacuated the alimentary canals throughout its whole extent -

Coffee

Volatile Alkali.

Samul, Tobacco, Thimapple. Digitalis

Of these Stimulants the best are Vol. Alkali & Brandy  
Dr. Apollos commends Spt of Turpentine - Brandy is  
the best remedy I have ever seen employed & especially  
for the debility caused by Digitalis. -

The violent effects of Brandy, Spirits &c  
If we indorse to excite vomiting, coffee is also  
very unwell - Cold applications to the head and  
surface pumping &c. If Apathetic symptoms super-  
vene cupping the head. Opening the jugular vein or  
temporal artery.

Mineral Poisons, emetics & the other means of  
causing vomiting necessary. The antidote it is  
reasonable to suppose might be of use.

Corrosive Sublimate the antidote is albumen  
which completely neutralizes it. The White of eggs  
given in large doses. if not to be had milk which  
is not so good -

Copper ppts. of Sugar and saccharum substanus  
decompose it

Dr. Orfila Doubts this & says the White of eggs better

Lunas Carotii

Preparations of tin milk is the proper antidote  
Nitrate of Silver, common salt

Lead, Magnesia

Emetic Tart, Green tea,

Calcined Magnesia, where any of the animal acids  
have been used,

Acetic Acid, for the Alkalies.

Mineral Acids, here the alkalies are the proper Antidotes

We should view these antidotes with doubt, because we are  
so often deceived. They may be used after vomiting &  
probably they may neutralize the poison which remains.  
After vomiting mucilaginous drinks should be duly  
drank - When Arsenic has been used oily draughts  
are improper though once commended.

The effects of Poisons produce a fever very like  
Yellow Fever

Remedies, bloodletting as the Stomach is inflamed  
Blisters,

If the Stomach is running into a sanguinous state  
Spirits of Turpentine, which is also a General Stimul  
ant. — Dr. Orfila says he found it the best remedy given  
with these poisons

Dyspepsia, occurs frequently & is often perplexing  
Symptoms, nausea, vomiting, Pyrosis, a sense of stricture  
about the chest. Appetite irregular & depraved, consternation  
often prevails &c

After continuing sometime the mind becomes affected  
peevishness & Hypochondriasm takes place —

The vision sometimes becomes much affected, the patient  
seeing things, inverted & blinding sometimes takes place  
Vertigo & Palpitation of the Heart so great as to be  
taken for Aneurism —

Causes are such as act directly on the Stomach or indi-  
rectly through the medium of the system,  
Irregularity in eating or drinking, acidic substances  
taken into the Stomach, Strong coffee or tea, the use  
of Opium, Nitre, excessive chewing of tobacco —

Wet feet, cold feet, excessive venery.

Treatment, an Emetic, Ipecacuanha best, it is sometimes necessary to be repeated more than once especially where the usual remedies for acidity have failed - Mild cathartics are very unuseful, the strong ones are improper except Rhubarb which is highly usefull if it brings on a disposition to constipation, it should be combined with magnesia The laxative I have found best is equal parts of Sicc Sulphuris & Magnesia nista, in dose of one or two tea-poonfulls. If it prove too laxative magnesia combined with prepared chalk is very good acting as a laxative whilst it combats the acidity on the stomach -

After the bowels have been completely regulated Tonics, Gentian, Colombo, Terebinth, Per. Bark are among the best

Tincture of hops is an excellent remedy for Dyspepsia caused by intemperance

Sal Mithi made into Pills with G. Arabic given in Dose of 15gr. 3-5 times a day - This a most & very effectual remedy.

Cardialgia is a frequent symptom, Lime water & milk Absorbents,

R. Sal Tart 3ij Comp Spt Lavend 3ij Soap Sud or 3j Sandanum XXX grs. water 3i

Ag. Ammon. cal. Magnus. &c 3j Cinnamon water 3ij Dose a table spoonfull -

The following preparation has been found more effectual than the Alkalies when given alone  
Take of Hickory ashes 1 quart - Run wood soot 1 teacupfull Water 1 Gallon let it stand

Three or four days - The dose is a wine Glass full three or four times a day - This has cured even many other remedies have failed.

### Gastrodynæ

Cure Opium & Antiphlogistics to relieve Gastric Distress, after this the Hira Pina - the Application of a Blister

Pyrosis This is endemic in some countries as the Highlands of Scotland - Distension of the stomach generally produces it, hence those who take large draughts of cold water are subject to it

Antacids are very usefull in it particularly lime water & milk - Opium has been recommended I cannot speak favourably of it - Emetics are very usefull - Oil of Amber in dose of

The Oxid of Bismuth is the most popular, the result of my own experience is not very much in its favour.

Dose 5 grains in Pills

In torpor of the alimentary canal &c. The use of mercury not carried to the extent of Salivation, but according to the plan recommended by Abernethy will generally be found successfull if continued for 3-4 weeks - Give iorij blue Pills every night or every other night & purge them off next morning with magnesia and Sulphur. -

Chronic inflammation of the Stomach Symptoms  
pain in the stomach, slight cough.

Treatment small & frequently repeated bloodletting,  
Small doses of Ipecacuanha  
Here Mercury may be exhibited with advantage

Dyspepsia from Drunkenness. Is attended with vom-  
iting & exceedingly debilitated stomach  
cured by Stimulating Drinks, Opium, Brandy &  
Water.

When intemperance has been long continued dis-  
organization of the body will take place -  
we must palliate the symptoms of Irritability &  
by Opium, musk, Agraphia,

and endeavor to remove the congestion

When Gastric affection is owing to disease of the Liver  
 the cure of the original complaint is the only method &  
 here money & the Minnac acids are the proper rem-  
 edies - Diet should be particularly attended to  
 in Gastric affections, Milk suits all these cases  
 where this cannot be taken we must substitute chocolate  
<sup>made without milk</sup> removing by skimming all the oily matter. neither  
 Tea nor Coffee should be allowed - all deserts are  
 pernicious.

The Bread ought to be toasted or crackers ought to  
 be used in some cases bread should not be taken -  
 the patients stomach should never be quite empty &  
 he ought to eat a cracker in the night. butter for  
 dinner - No more than one small dish at a time -  
 Drink water in small quantity - A little old spirit  
 or Brandy & water sometimes useful - Wine not good  
 Porter season - Warm bath twice a week in  
 full by inviting morbid action to the surface  
 Riding & walking very beneficial - A long jour-  
 ney on horseback & to mineral waters & then use is

beneficial - Clothing attention to this necessary  
wearing flannel highly proper - Cola fat should  
be shunned, Dusting the sole of the stockings, or  
socks with powdered Cayenne pepper in the morn-  
ing by its irritating & stimulating effects prod  
uces heat - Violent Study - Desponding  
passions &c should be shunned & prevented &c &c

Cholera Morbus, copious discharges of bilious matter both upwards & downwards attended with spasms constitutes cholera Morbus. —

Common with soreness, pain, & Gasteritis unassimilis

cramps of the limbs & abdominal muscle, take place

Distinguished from cholix by the absence of constipation

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Causes constriction of the surface from cold

Treatment, A dose of Opium will generally by allaying irritation check & remove the disease - It will not however always answer, & hence it is proper to evacuate the contents of the Stomach in the first place. - Called to a case of violent Chol. Morb. I immediately give an emetic of ~~4~~ 2 drs of Ipecacuanha & after its operation the pulse arises - Spasm & many other symptoms subside - after this allay irritability by Opium - If the pulse require it Bloodletting is very usefull, but it must be drawn away slowly & carefully watched as to its effects -

Bloodletting should, in cases when there is doubt of the signs which the pulse affords, be preceded by the warm bath which is very usefull - Cayenne pepper & Brandy rubbed on the stomach usefull Opium given in a solid form, & warm fomentations to the stomach usefull - Lime water & milk usefull - all these failing blisters

applied to the Stomach & extremities may suffice  
This disease will sometimes run its course in 24  
hours - 'Tis liable to return on the slightest cause -  
The patient should shun the sun - wear flannel &  
be very cautious in regard to diet. —

Enteritis, nearly similar to gastritis, causes & cure being nearly  
similar - The Pulse cannot be trusted to,  
Constipation of an obstinate nature attends and requires great  
attention - Usually advised to give enemata in the first stages  
for I usually give large doses of calomel  
and work it off by castor oil after the bowels are once opened  
spoon salt &c. may be used to keep them in a loose state

Peritonitis divided into acute & chronic —  
1st. The acute, communes with chill & fever. The pulse  
is very small quick and chorded & well calculated to  
alarm — Attacks with chill succeeded by fever

great pain on pressure

In the course of 24 hrs. the tendency of pain of the  
abdomen increases so much that the bed clothes, cannot  
be borne — Pulse 120-130 in min — patient lies  
on his back with his knees drawn up — this relaxes the  
abdominal muscles & throws the intestines on the spine  
These symptoms increase gradually but they some-  
times suddenly cease as if effected by medicine  
here the pulse sinks & vomiting throws up a  
dark matter even without any vomiting effort —  
The extremities becomes cold clammy sweats  
break out — Death ends the scene  
Dissection shows every part of the peritoneum inflamed

It may be confounded with cholii and Peritonitis

Treatment my plan in the early stage is to urge the lancet as far as it can be done as regards the strength of the patient. The pulse has not to be depended on being generally oppressed - I generally take away  $\frac{2}{3}$  or  $\frac{3}{4}$  of blood at once & if this does not relieve considerably repeat the quantity in the same day -

Venesection often fails in this disease - only suspending & keeping under the disease, here it is necessary to use spinal bloodletting by means of cupping & Lushes - Diaphoretics are very useful. The act him probably by a centrifugal force

The best I think is Dovers powder. They should be opiated by the external means

Blisters always do harm if so early applied —  
 These are should be preceded by fomentations, Topical  
 Bloodletting & General bloodletting — After this always,  
 unfull. — In this disease there is no disposition  
 to go to stool nor do they when proured afford any imme-  
 diate relief. Nevertheless copious discharges from  
 the bowels are exceedingly unfull even next to the  
 lancet.

If gangrene is about to take place I would give the  
 spirit of turpentine — An Irish practitioner Dr. Bran-  
 nix says that in purpural fever when the symptoms  
 are at its height Spirit of turpentine given internally  
 and applied externally to the stomach he found  
 the best remedy — I would not commend this practice  
 in the inflammatory stage. —

## Chronic Peritonitis.

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all that is left in the beginning is an uneasiness or pain in tongue found in the morning - The face is pale with an appearance of distress - The patient will continue to attend to his business until acute inflammation comes on - which is more difficult of cure because of the preceding debility & a morbid habit being produced by long continued morbid action -occur to treat the inflammatory stage like acute Peritonitis and then salivate

Cholic, is a painfull distension of the lower abdomen attended with <sup>contortion</sup> vomiting & spasmodic action of the muscles & Intestines - Divided into, 1 Flatulent 2 Bilious, 3 Cholica Pectorum -

1 Flatulent cholic, often caused by aliment as cabbage &c - When it arises from Dyspepsia, Chamomilla, Sennit & to evacuate the contents of the Stomach, after this either Hoffmanns mineral Anodyne Liqueur, O. Peppermint Laudanum &c or

I have seen a tea-spoonfull of Spt. Turpentine afford immediate relief - When it arises from cold, warm application applied to the abdomen & stomach &c &c. I know a woman to have the Spt. Turpentine to such an extent as to produce starvations vomiting, by eating cabbage, cole slaw, when starvation vomiting takes place Death is the inevitable consequence, at least as far as I have seen.

Bilious Cholli comes on usually with a chill, & is attended with copious discharge of bile - There is great pain about the umbilical region -

In one case I know a complete loss of viscera took place in this disease which was completely removed by the operation of Decapitation & returned when their action ceased - completely cured by their continuous use -

In a highly inflammatory case venesection is demanded & ought to be used freely before any other remedy (20-30 3 of blood) This will sometimes cure almost always relieve & makes cathartics act more effectually - If cathartics cannot be retained we should endeavor to tranquilize the system here

Opium, if this is not retained injections containing large quantities of Laudanum - The warm bath is very unuseful - To evacuate the bowels Glysters from infusion of Senna is very good, Turpentine injections excellent - Ice cold water when injected I have known answer completely - Tobacco Glyster should not be resorted to unless other means are ineffectual - A solution of emetic tartar I have used with the greater advantage, ~~xxij~~  $\frac{3}{4}$  ℥ dissolved in a small quantity of water it produces evacuations and completely relaxes the system - Purgatives in this disease very proper - But mild laxatives sometimes answer better - I know a dose of magnesia answer the purpose completely when Drastic purgatives had been given for some time to no effect

Castor oil & opium salt are very unuseful cathartics in this case - The best however is Opium combined with calomel - From  $\frac{1}{4}$  to  $\frac{1}{2}$  gr. of Opium to  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1 gr. of Calom it may be given & repeated every three or four hours in emergent cases - The Opium allays irritation & spasm & enables the calomel to be retained -

Blisters are of moment service they should

be very large - I have seen them afford relief when all other remedies had failed & life was in imminent danger - They are applied over the abdomen -

*Cholica Pictorum*, once very common in this city now scarcely ever appears - Once altogether attributed to heat - but other causes may produce it, as cold,

It comes on slowly, a pain is felt in the stomach, which twist about the navel, Tonusmus,

Pulse is very small & frequent, After sometime the pain increases very much, the Abdomen is sore to the touch, Spasms of the intestines, abdominal muscles & of the limbs take place, Vomiting is very frequent & dark coloured -

Cure, Bloodletting is strongly demanded especially in the first stage, with cathartics, some trust to Opium which is useful more particularly when combined with calomel - we must use every means of opening the bowels, Mr. Earle recommends as the best means of using tobacco is in the form of suppositories which can be removed whenever it begins to prostrate the system - Cold water dashed on the Body - Castor Oil highly recommended by West Indian Practitioners Calomel & Opium is superior to castor Oil in removing the spasms & operating on the bowels - After the bowels are opened castor oil & Epsom salt are very useful - The application of a Blister to the abdomen very useful - Opium combined with laxatives very useful - After the bowels have been opened Sulphur has been strongly recommended & particularly by Dr. Morely - Tincture of Gum Guaiacum highly recommended - I usually fly to mercury which I believe is considered the best remedy - It relieves pain is a specific for the paralysis which so frequently occurs in this disease -

# Dysentery

Symptoms, comes on with chills, succeeded by flushes of heat, next comes on tenesmus. &c. &c.  
As the disease advances the stools become more frequent attended with discharges of frothy mucus, slime & blood, mucus, bile, &c. connected with these symptoms is fever more or less distinctly marked, being heat & thirst, sudden much fullness or strength of Pulse - prostration of strength now comes on, discharges from the bowels resembling the washing of flesh, cold clammy sweats & Pulse very weak & frequent, Death now takes place

It has been supposed that dysentery is contagious  
this is not the case except when typhus fever super-  
venes. — It has not been proved that the stools or  
are even capable of causing contagion — Dysentery  
and other diseases have been proved to be propagated  
when every care and attention have been used to  
prevent it. — The cause are the same as inter-  
mittents, also acids substances taken into the  
stomach, a peculiar state of the atmosphere —  
Whatever checks perspiration &c &c Whatever its  
cause may be 'tis a fever turned in upon the  
Alimentary canal. — Its first effects commence  
in the stomach extending itself to the large intestines  
upon which it spends its force this is shown by  
Dysentery — The fever sometimes assumes the  
intermittent & remittent form. —

## Cure

Emetics have been highly recommended but I should not recommend them unless the stomach is loaded with bile & particularly in bilious dysentery. Called to a case of ordinary occurrence blood letting should be performed this checks the fever & renders medicines more effectual. The bowels are also inflamed & spasm cause pain & prevents medicine from operating here venesection is of the greatest service & ought to be early & copiously practiced. With one single bleeding I have arrested dysentery completely ~~XXV~~ ~~XXX~~ 3. If you draw away only ~~X~~ ~~X~~  $\frac{1}{2}$  3 of blood it will be of no use whatever. Next purgatives, castor oil usually recommended it ought to be given in large quantities several ounces in the course of the day. It only suits the milder forms of the disease, Mercurial cathartics greatly superior - I have in my practice used calomel combined with

Rhubarb & if they do not operate I use injections after the bowels are completely evacuated then castor oil or opium salt will answer & must be continued until the face becomes natural Opium to allay irritation - The use of Opium has been objected to by Sydenham, Cullen &c. they confound the cause with the effect. - I do not prescribe it by itself I combine it with Diaphoretics so that whilst it allays irritation it determines to the surface - After the bowels are completely evacuated I contend that Opium ought to be used earlier than is commonly done, for the purpose of allaying irritation & spasm & I combine it so as to produce perspiration which the dry state of the skin shews to be necessary. - There is no substitute for the lancet in this Disease, it relieves pain & allays irritation.

Diaphoretics

A combination very useful

R. Opium gr. vii Calomel &vj Siccacuraria & viij make it into vj Pills & give one every two to four hours This determines to the surface, relaxes the skin allays irritation

Dover powder should be resorted to where copious diaphoresis is desired, but the former prescription should be preferred when discharges from the bowels are necessary - Iperacuanha is suitable in every case of dysentery, supposed to answer more particularly where there is copious discharge of Blood from the intestines -

Dr. Clarke exhibits Iperacuanha in the form of Glyster. They being boiled in a quart of water down to 1 pint and twice a day - I have no experience of this method being taught to believe that in infusion this article loses its strength -

Antimonial preparations I have fairly tried & I think them much inferior to Iperacuanha - Nevertheless good authority is in their favour -

As an aid the application of warm fomentations to the abdomen, these relieve pain & promote the effects of the Deaphonties, The warm bath very usefull even more so than topical applications, however more inconvenient, proper for children & does them more service. —

A Bandage or roller of flannel applied to the abdomen recommended by Dr. Steward, he says four or five folds of flannel should be applied round the abdomen and confined there by strips extending from the groin to the shoulder, it rarely says he fails to cure the disease, it answers all the advantage of the warm bath without any of its inconveniences. —

It is an invincible & continual bath of the best temperature. Its first effects are the removal of the torpid state of the intestines & the sensation of emptiness. 2<sup>d</sup> to removes Tonus & frequent stools - 3 It relives dyspnoea & renders the patient cheerful. — Its ultimate effects an increased strength & cure of the disease. —

If it does not cure the disease in a few days the cause of the disease may be considered very obstinate & probably owing to internal congestion.

Prussum appears to cause the first beneficial effects of the bandage — The flannel ought to be new. Dr. Steward goes on to mention their application &c. It ought to be kept on after the symptoms have disappeared for sometime & then laid aside gradually. — I was in the practice of using the bandage in chronic diarrhoea, in Cholera Infantum & the last stage of Dysentery long before I heard of Mr. Steward's plan. They act in two ways by affording support and an equal degree of temperature —

Blisters applied to the abdomen & extremities very usefull — my practice is after evacuation & one or two bleedings I find a little benefit I apply a very large blister over the abdomen they must not be overlooked, they are of great use — Embracations to the abdomen also very usefull — Salivation is scarcely necessary in an ordinary case of Dysentery however if it takes place usefull In a southern or warm climate, very necessary — In this section it is highly inflammatory and runs its course before Salivation could be excited — It is usefull in the Typhoid dysentery —

Tormenta and Tescimus. Many remedies are prescribed for these symptoms opium enters largely in them all - For tormenta I have used this prescription with advantage Rx Castor oil  $\frac{3}{4}$  G. Strabiz  $\frac{3}{4}$  Loaf sugar  $\frac{3}{4}$  Mint water  $\frac{3}{4}$  Laudanum 60 Drops dose a spoonfull from every one to three hours, the following better Rx Castor oil  $\frac{3}{4}$  Loaf sugar  $\frac{3}{4}$  White of one Egg Lime water  $\frac{3}{4}$  Laudanum 40-50 drops dose as before -

Injections of fresh Butter or Lard which is better than castor oil are exceedingly usefull.

Diet, the least irritating that can be prepared and taken in a fluid state

Drinks, Flaxseed tea

Typhus, form of Dysentery, we must pursue here  
nearly the same course as in the low stages of other diseases  
paying attention to the Bowels. — After moderately  
evacuating the bowels the use of Opium, Vol Alkaline  
wine & of Blister — The early employment of  
mercury so as to excite salivation is the best plan  
of treatment it should begin internally & used ex-  
ternally — Nitrum and has been recommended  
within this 20 years, It may be of advantage in  
the last stage where we do not wish to employ mercury  
any further. —

Dysentery sometimes appears in the intermittent form,  
my plan of treating this form is to disregard the fever  
altogether until the Bowels are relieved of them  
I attack the intermittent — Charcoal has been  
recommended in these cases of late —

Chronic Dysentery, the discharges are small, frothy, slimy, frequent & the appetite is poor &

evidently in these cases there is an accumulation of Blood in the greater vessels. After trying other remedies I have found Dover's powder answer best by keeping up long continued Diaphoresis - The Bandage is very unuseful in this case. when owing to congestion in the Liver Mercury & the nitrein acids the proper remedy.

Diarrhea, is a morbid increase of the peristaltic motion of the bowels. Divided into ediphathic & sympathetic -

Treatment, Emetic in the first place then a  
Dose of Rheubarb - If Fervor venesectio must be  
performed. -

Warm bath with some of the preparations of ipem  
marha or Spt. Munderini







Cholera Infantum, only three treatises on this disease, these are by Dr. Rush, Dr. Miller & Dr. Jackson —  
See Dr. Chapman and Dr. Rush treatise.

Symptoms, Fever of the remittent kind, Abdomen swelled, Head Cold, Vomiting sometimes without purging more generally, Purging without vomiting, Stools large and not fetid, great emaciation,

Predisposition to this disease is the heat &c of a crowded city, & exciting cause worms, acid, indigestible substances, improper diet & clothing &c.

Dissections shows the alimentary canal much affected in the Duodenum Gas gangrenous spots & the large intestines rarely affected. Peritoneum sometimes inflamed. Liver often very much enlarged although little arrangement in its structure, Gall bladder full of ciliated bile.

It is very much allied to the acute diseases of the alimentary canal of advanced life — both diseases commencing in the Stomach —

Treatment, evacuations of the stomach and then  
 enteral canal, Purges mostly prepared as castor oil —  
 When vomiting prevails, Laudanum, injections,  
 fumigations &c. after vomiting is checked then Purga-  
 tives I generally give calomel & sometimes combine  
 it with opium, the calomel from its weight lay,  
 on the stomach even when vomiting exists & the opium  
 allays irritation & spasms — Gasteria distens, sometimes  
 prevails to a high degree attended with great thirst  
 & quick Pulse, here an emetic of Specacuanha  
 by unloading the stomach of its acrid contents and  
 determining to the surface affords great relief. —  
 Many cases require Bloodletting these cases require  
 discrimination &c. After evacuating the bowels I  
 am done with evacuants except where bili is generated.  
 The discharges are continued from the previous effect of  
 irritation & consequently I endeavour to remove this

Opium 8j Calomel 5.ij Specac. 4.ij Mr. Div.  
 into viij Powders one given every two or three hours  
 If pain is great I increase the opium or administer  
 Anodyne injections — I endeavour to make an

impression on the surface, one part of the body being very hot other parts cold, then the warm bath equalizes the temperature, salt, mustard, cayenne pepper Brandy, bitter herbs, makes the bath more effective they must be repeated every day as the effects of baths are not very lasting - Blisters are very unuseful also rubefacient fictions to the skin —

Diarrhoea comes on after sometime then the eritaceous mixture combined with Laudanum usefull

Alum exhibited in dose of 4ij - iiij with 16 gr. of Opium I have found most unusefull. Logwood much commended —

### Acidity

R/ castor oil 3ij loaf sugar 3ij the white of an egg Lime water 3v Laudanum x v gr. The lime water alone is often effectual,

Change of air very unusefull, remove the child from the causes that induce it. — Exercise on horseback —

Propylactis, never permit a child to be weaned within a year. 2<sup>d</sup> recommend the daily use of the cold bath this preserves the tone of the alimentary canal. 3<sup>d</sup> direct the wearing of flannel & worsted stockings in summer. 4<sup>d</sup> be caupfull of the Dice unholosome or unripe fruit ought to be shunned & flour tied up in a rag & boiled untill it becomes firm and hard. This is scraped down to thick milk & makes a very nourishing &астингent diet it is excellent for the diarrhoea both of children & adults.

Constipation, retention of the faeces, which are dry  
hard & the discharge attended with difficulty. —

By continuing for a length of time it lays the  
foundation for many Diseases. The causes are  
Torpor or weakness of the bowels, Deficiency or morbid  
secretion of Bile. —

Treatment a strong mercurial cathartie &  
then the bowels kept loose by Magnesia & Sulphur  
Rhubarb is also very useful

When owing to deficiency or morbid secretion of  
bile Mercurial catharties, repeated so as to stim-  
ulate the liver, mercury as an alterative and  
even to produce salivation sometimes necessary

Gastric juice of animals highly recommended

Charcoal has been recommended highly in this disease - It answers best when the tongue is furred the mouth dry, breath fetid however I have exhibited & "done great good." - It conuts the factor &c. It must be given in large doses

Diet, astringent food should be avoided, reper fruits of advantage, endeavour to procure a stool daily &c.

## Diseases of the Respiratory System -

1<sup>st</sup> Catarrh, An increased secretion of mucus from the fauces & nose attended with fever - It commences with some difficulty of breathing Pain in the head, Coryza, Tepid fever, shivering pain in the breast, cough first Day - continuing two or three days the fever abates the cough becomes moist, the coryza ceases -

But this not always the case in those predisposed to consumption it last longer & is apt to terminate in this disease -

A moderate Dose of Opium often cuts short the forming state of this disease, it should be taken at bed time, - Warm bath, sweating, Sweet Spt. Nitri very useful

After formed, Bloodletting is very useful Purging is generally used after RS with advantage, the Saline purgative bath.

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Antimonial preparations given so as to keep up a nausea.

Emetics if exhibited early, there is few cases they will not relieve or cut short, Nitrous Powders after the bowels are evacuated very usefull. — Blisters if properly applied usefull, though not in the commencement, for here they increase irritation

Cough drops these all most all contain Opium & are improper in the commencement, But after the inflammatory symptoms have subsided they are usefull by allaying irritation & relieving spasm. Expectorants Squill, Sol. Seltali, antimony sweet spts of Nitre & Laudanum

The diet ought to be strictly antiphlogistic, The vegetable soap is very suitable this made as follows, Take two onions, two Potatoes, two turnips & boil them in 1/2 Gall

Catarrhal Epidemic, or Influenza, This has been known to travel over the whole world. It most generally proceeds from the North to the South, sometimes the reverse. It has been ascribed altogether to contagion, I think this is not correct, People taking it who were altogether sedentary. It is owing to some peculiar condition of the atmosphere & obeys all the laws of other Epidemics. — It has the same symptoms as common catarrh with some aggragation & requires the same treatment. — Where it assumes the Typhus form it requires nearly the same treatment as our winter epidemics. — The bilious form is said to occur in warm climates.

Pneumonia Vera, I then embrace Pleurisy and puris-  
monia, the treatment being the same, Symptoms,  
Ptyrexia, difficult respiration dry cough, pain in  
some part of the breast, prevails most in Winter and  
Spring, common Pneumonia is a case of high and  
active inflammation, Here prompt & very copious  
Bloodletting is agreed upon as proper throughout  
the world. "The Orifice should be large,  $3\times$  of Blood  
drawn suddenly will do as much good as  $3\times$  drawn slowly."  
In a strong adult when there is much pain &  
difficulty of respiration & a strong full Pulse, here  
about  $3\times$  of Blood may come near a rule —  
My rule is to take away blood until the patient  
feels ease of pain & can breathe freely if that should  
be from  $3\times v - xxxx$  It is often necessary to repeat  
it in a few hours. — The lungs being inflamed for 2 or 3  
days, general bloodletting alone will not remove  
the inflammation, we must also resort to topical blood  
letting by cups or leeches, Here also warm applications  
as hot sand & also warm fomentations are useful. —

Blisters, after considerable reduction of arterial action very unuseful in relieving pain, If applied before this they aggravate the symptoms and do injury - Dr. Jackson P.M.D. in Boston Directs Bleding & Blisters at the same time, so do some other practitioners. My experience is altogether against this plan

Cupping & Leaching very unuseful particularly cupping over the affected part.

Dry warm applications

Purging, are not unuseful in affections of the bowels. It is only proper to keep the bowels loose by mild laxatives as castor oil, Epsom salt &c.

Diaphoretic very usefull, The common Pleurisy,  
root I think the best that I have used -  
combinations of Iphacuanha & Nitrate of Potash is  
very usefull

As soon as the cough becomes loose, the expectorat-  
ion free we may use some of the expectorants

When the cough continues dry & hard and the  
patient continues feverish, The following combin-  
ation I have found the best. The expectorants are  
the best remedy & the best of these are a combination  
of calomel Iphacuanha & Nitrate of Potash if it  
should salivate it will rather be an advantage. -

Billious Pleurisy, to all the characteristics of common Pleurisy is added many of the symptoms of our autumnal remittent

Cure 1<sup>st</sup> an Emetic then a purgative cathartie

The Practice is to desist from V.S. after having taken away perhaps XX-XXX<sup>3</sup> of Blood & after evacuating the Bowels to resort to a strong infusion of Serpentaria

Topical evacuations, cupping & Blistering exceedingly useful.

Pneumonia rotha, or Catarhus suffocativa —  
It generally attacks people advanced in life. It attacks  
suddenly with difficulty of respiration, a great col-  
lection of mucus in the Bronchia, Pulse soft, fre-  
quent

Detain vomiting often very serviceable, I find  
urha or white Nitrid the best. After the emet  
a Blister large enough to cover the lungs is of  
great use — Opium may be liberally used in  
all the stages after the evacuations I have mention-  
ed. By itself highly unuseful, though better com-  
bined with squills, Vol Alkali, Asparatidae, musk

Pneumonia notha though sometimes inflammatory, is more generally a congestive disease. The treatment is not very different - The veins are chiefly concerned in the congestive, the arteries in the inflammatory & this is the chief difference. —

When the arteries are affected the usual symptoms of inflammatory action appear, the blood is sanguineous when the veins are affected the blood is dark & not sanguineous. & the large veins are engorged with blood —

As soon as Bloodletting either general or local  
has been employed, we should give Opium & apply  
a large blister over the breast, Inhalations are  
here very usefull, warm water alone or combined  
with Tolu, Thyme or common Rosin &c &c  
they act by rousing the lungs from their torpor.  
The urgency of the case being relieved then combin-  
ations of Opium, calomel & Spucuanha is the  
best remedy. This allays irritation & increased  
expectoration. This remedy is applied more pro-  
perly to the case of the lungs after inflamatory action  
is subdied.











Asthma has been most generally considered as a spasmodic disease of the lungs it usually comes on in paroxysms.

Treatment of Asthma, divided into such as is proper during the paroxysm & during the interval to effect a cure - Bloodletting during the paroxysms is often beneficial & sometimes even absolutely required. It ought only to be used in Pithous habits. It also prevents effusions &c - cases occur in which it is inadmissible here. Topical bloodletting by cups to the amount of 1-2 from the breast sides or back - Emetics are very usefull whether the complaint be spasmodic or humoral. They relieve spasm & contraction & remove the phlegm &c. Ipiracuanha is the best. Given in small doses ipracuanha is also very usefull - White Nitroil

"Purgatives if urged to any extent purgatives" the bowels in the commencement should be kept loose Calomel in large & repeated doses is very excellent in breaking down the paroxysms & relieving the complaint I generally give it in dose of 40-50- Three or four times a day during the paroxysms - Stimulating expectorants as vol. alkali, squills, a solution of Asafoetida very usefull, Maceating doses of emetics as expectorants very beneficial.

Opium is usefull after excitement is produced. —  
All the anti-haemodysmatics are usefull under  
the same manner of employment as opium they are  
inferior except musk with which I have done great  
good. Stramonium that it affords relief I cannot  
doubt but it will often fail. It appears to be best  
suited to the dry or spasmodic Asthma. Tobacco  
is also nearly as good & in like manner it sometimes  
does good sometimes harm. Blisters to the chest  
from my experience usefull though they have often  
disappointed me. Applied to the extremities considered  
very usefull by Dr. Rush — Emittia Tart & sternal  
by applied to the chest very usefull — Warm drinks  
particularly coffee usefull — cold air sometimes  
usefull. Inhalations of vapour usefull. Gases  
of no use in this disease one strongly recommended by  
Dr. Baddoe. Tonics & particularly the chalybeats  
very usefull to restore strength. When cough contin-  
ues after the paroxysms Dainties as Squills, Digi-  
alis to be combined with calomel — Garlic & myrrh  
usefull, the latter is usually combined with bark  
& aromatic, — The best remedy common tar in pills. —

Angina Pectoris, painfull sensation in the stomach rising towards the shoulder and continuing even to the fingers in some cases, exciting causes exercise as ascending stairs, straining at stool &c. Among other symptoms may be added great anxiety, difficulty of breathing &c. &c. It was by early writers considered spasmodic, which is very probable. It has of late been considered by Dr. as a species of syncope arising from ossification of the Aorta, this is not probable. In many descriptions no ossification has been found. And Ossification has been found even when no symptoms of Angina Pectoris. Dr. Hoppe considers it as arising from Plethora of the large vessels but this is rather the effect not the cause &c. &c. Dissections have thrown little light on the cause of this disease, in some case no disorganization could be discovered, the heart in some cases ossified, water in the Pericardium, Liver affected &c. &c. My opinion is that the seat of this disease is in the stomach. The most of the cases I have seen were owing to Gout. This however throws no light upon the treatment of this Disease. —

I was called to a case in consultation with Dr. James Rush on examination I concluded it was Gout I gave him Vol. Alkalie internally & externally applied Sims'pms to the feet this brought on regular Podagric and removed the Angina Pectoris, Dr. Chapman relates some similar cases - Treatment during the paroxysms, rest, Bloodletting to the amount of  $44 \frac{1}{2}$  at once & again & again often, to be repeated, the case admits no delay my rule is to push the lancet until relief is afforded however if this should not afford relief, cups & leeches should be applied and a strong cathartic of calomel & Salap - - -  
If attended with any symptoms of Gout treat it as the case above related - When it is purely spasmodic a large Dose of Opium or ether will often afford immediate relief - When the stomach is the seat of the attack the system sinks & requires the active use of antispasmodics & stimulants & after the system has reacted the evacuation Radical cure Blisters formerly much employed now superseded by the Antimonial Plaster - Spasms in the inside of the Thighs have been of

great use also purfume blisters. —  
The white vitriol & nitrate of copper have  
cured some cases. I have never employed them —  
My plan is to avoid the exciting cause and to  
apply remedies to the atomic or morbid state  
of the stomach. The bowels ought never to be  
constipated, Diet light, exercise on horseback  
serviceable. As preventative of an attack &c.  
ought to be resorted to in the plashoir & a low  
dint. We can not expect to cure every case be-  
cause disorganization in some cases has taken place.

Pertussis, a spasmodic contagious cough, which takes place in paroxysms - It is most difficult to cure in the winter.

It is of an inflammatory nature, conjoined with great irritation.

Prognosis, unfavourable when it attacks very young children - When it attacks with fever & violent symptoms it is dangerous, still more so when it assumes symptoms of Pneumonia, mæsna. - Favourable where vomiting takes place during a paroxysm this affords immediate relief, also the absence of fever.

This complaint sometimes epidemic Hoffmann relates that it occurred in this form in Germany.

Pathology - 1<sup>o</sup> opinion owing to air in the lungs another spasmodic affection - 3<sup>o</sup> owing to disorders of the alimentary canal combined with Pulmonary affection. 4<sup>o</sup> active inflammation - Here Dr. Chapman read Watt or the chirurgeon he says this an inflammatory disease, the inflammation being seated in the mucous membrane of the lungs, Bronchia, trachea, larynx &c. This inflammation sometimes runs deeper producing Peripneumonia - tubercles

Notwithstanding the severe convulsions & fits thrown on this disease by Dr. Watt

1 Irrigation to subdue the inflammatory action  
 2 to subdue the morbid affection kept up by habit.  
 to meet the R. Ind. evacuations, in the course  
 of Pethoris N.S. affords much relief & should be  
 repeated if necessary in the course of the disease -  
 Evacuations of the alimentary canal by emol-  
 ies & cathartics, the emolies should be given very  
 frequently in the first stage & especially to children  
 Spemanka & white vitriol the best from their  
 proprie operation & antispasmodic effects. The  
 live Tart. Antimony equally as good. —  
 Cathartics are very unpleasing the mind is an  
 advised. But the mineral are decidedly pre-  
 ferable. — It is an ancient practice of this city to  
 rely upon calomel giving it in the form of a purg-  
 ative 2 or 3 days. — Congestion of the lungs is  
 apt to take place in Pethoris, hence blisters & fum-  
 es also cups are very serviceable. There is a strong  
 disposition to concretions hence calomel Purgatives proper

Remedies proper in the 2<sup>d</sup> Stage or when Perpetuis  
is continued from habit - Inflammatory action being  
substante The Narcotics & antipharmacis are generally  
used they only alleviate the symptoms - The cincta  
are strongly recommended & especially by Dr. Butter  
on trial though it has but little effect the same  
may be said of Stramonium, Digitalis, Henbane &c -  
Antipharmacis once used to be as musk, castor  
or Camlin says, these articles useful, But I think  
different in regard to musk though difficult to be  
minister to children it is given in Gulap & in the  
form of injections - Artificial musk less imp  
otance given to it now than formerly - I have tried  
it & found benefit from it sometimes yet I think it  
very inferior to some other remedies - Some of the Phy  
sicians of this city think it preferable to all other  
remedies -

The anti-spasmodic Syrup is the watery solution of Apafatida — The Vegetable tonics are also very popular. Rx carb Pot. 8.ij. Vin. Specie. gut & Lant; — for a child 5 years old —

My experience of the two alkalies are in their favour but to obtain their full effect they ought to be given in larger doses. — The Potash generally used but whether better or not I cannot determine.

Peruvian bark highly recommended in the latter stage & particularly by Cullen — not readily taken by Children. I have been disappointed in its use. Arsenic in form of Fowler's solution given in small doses two or three times a day. I have found no benefit from it in the several cases in which I have tried it. — Acetate of lead the same as of Arsenic. Also Nitrate of silver. —

Tincture of Cantharides I believe of great importance. I have given it many cases of advantage. It only suits the latter stage when the disease is kept up by the power of affectionate here by

inducing stranguary it effects the cure "I have never seen it of any use when it did not produce this" - though some European writers say this is not always an effect in producing a cure. —

Dr. Epsom

by Finst. Bort. Penn. 3 fl. lbs. Par. 3 fl. Three grains  
and 3 fl. mixed together & given in small doses, two or  
three times a day. It usually produces stranguary in  
three or four days, although sometimes it effects a cure  
without producing stranguary. It says that Gum  
Arabic is sometimes given to prevent stranguary  
& yet the cure took place. Stranguary only shows  
that the system is charged. It cures the com-  
plaint sometime in three days - sometimes  
it last longer & produces a change, the cough is  
so as to be milder and makes the Spurture thick  
& mild Dr. Letson confirms this account of  
Dr. — It would be a dangerous remedy  
in Pneumonia & tubercular form of Pertussis —

Embrocations to the Chest & spine the best  
is

Fumigations of Tar. Regimen & Diet to be guarded

The cold bath sometimes of service when it is kept up from habit - Cold air improper in the commencement, very useful in the last stage. A change of air of great importance.

Phthisis Pulmonalis, involved in obscurity, our science can afford to it but little relief - An ulcer of the lungs situated in cellular structure exposed to the air & agitated by respiration is certainly even in theory difficult of cure & much more so in practice. - This disease may exist, run its course & terminate in Death without any lesion of the lungs. Although from the name and by writers as always arising from an ulcer it is considered. - It is impossible to define consumption owing to the great variety of its forms - but it cannot be mistaken - I shall divide it into 4 species. 1. The Tubercular consumption. These are found of various size, they are white & resemble cartilage in their structure after they exist for some time matter is found in their centre. They are supposed to be connected with teratoma

By some they are supposed to be diseased Lymphatic Glands, this is an unsound & poor part of the body having fewer Lymphatics than the lungs - In large majority of cases Tuberous are certainly connected with Scrofula. — They often remain even years in an indolent state but at length they suppurate & produce consumption. They first inflame matter then forms in them which bursts and are then called comics they pour their contents into the bronchia suppuration spreads. High fever is induced — Sometimes one only suppurates at a time & then heals but others go through the same state until the patient sinks — Causes

except in eating or drinking supposed evacuations, state of the climate — Here he read Dr. Duncan's lecture on tubercular consumption, It is very insidious in its attack, the patient keeps up their spirits &c — The cough is scarcely very violent though frequent & without expectoration, seldom any pain in the breast no dyspnoea except owing to exercise — The Patient can lie equally well on either side —

It is attended with loss of strength & wasting of the body - The sputum is of a pearly white. In some cases after the cough has been dry for a long time some little matter is expectorated, though the sputum is generally thin & watery, seldom streaked with blood - It is almost always connected with a peculiar conformation & complexion which resembles the scrofulous diathesis - Treatment in the first stage this is to arrest the inflammation of the tubercles - Here venesection is the proper plan & strongly recommended by Dr. Dover who bled every other day for some time, he pushed it too far & it fell into disuse - It was devised by Dr. Rush in a proper manner - you should always bear in mind the necessity of subduing inflammation and the extreme debility which attends the case -

Cupping is also a very good remedy, when we do not wish to bleed. Dry cupping to the chest very usefull & should be used every two or three days so the number of 50 should be applied to the chest - I have seen them used with great success, they act as counterirritants

and determine to the surface the blood from the lungs - Blisters are exceedingly unuseful - The Tincture of Antimony to produce suppuration though I think this not as unuseful as common blisters in this case - Emeticis are very unuseful, Spucannah is generally preferred - The Dry Vomit is also highly recommended. Blue Vitriol has been strongly recommended, but I think the Spucannah a preferable - They ought to be repeated a very frequently - To renew the form of the circulation at this time is very necessary, The Bowels should be kept open & Antimonials combined with nitre however a good purpose - Mercury has been highly extolled in every case of this disease - There can be no doubt that it has been occasionally of service in this disease - But that it ever cures tubercular or hereditary consumption I must doubt In these cases it universally does injury. — In many of these cases it acts as a poison breaking down the strength of the constitution & bringing on death itself, - The form in which it is unuseful is the

Treatment of Tubercular consumption continued  
Diabetes, for the account of this he took his Therap.

"It can only be ascertained upon in the early stage attended  
with slight symptoms of a weak frequent irritative pulse  
and a tickling cough, but even here sometimes usclps."

Dr. Willar with an experience of 25 or 30 yrs agreed in  
this opinion shortly before his death. —

Where Abscess is formed & hectic fever has taken place  
here the case is incurable, in Humanity & duty  
requires that we should palliate, — We must abate  
Hectic fever. I have already treated of this fever &  
let it arise from what it may, it requires the same  
treatment, this of the remedial form, Peruvian Bark  
Tonics, Sulphur, Sriders Webb, Vinegar has  
been found from many experiments superior  
to any other. It is given in Dose of a Spoonfull every  
two or three hours. — Nitric acid from my  
experience using this in tubercular leads me to believe  
it might be of some use here. — Fumigations  
for the purpose of healing the abscess, Dr. Parish  
speaks favourably of them, I cannot think  
favourably of them they irritate & cause coughing.

The articles used for fumigations are the berberininate  
preparations, sulphur, Tar probably the best, Dr. Kerr  
has treated some cases with Tar with complete success -  
The room is filled with its vapour. in the atmosphere of  
the Pine forest has been of use to many Patients. —

Dr. Beddoes gave trial to carbonic acid Gas, it failed -  
The vapour of cows, the patient lying in the manger,  
this is declared to have performed some cures. "I doubt this." —  
It is a rare occurrence to find a Butcher consumptive -

Night sweats they are from a cold of the esophagus, the  
proper name is Tonics, the surface should be rubbed  
with warm brandy of Saff - The Elix. Vitriol with  
aloe or given with bark - Allium, signs of heat, —  
Lime water, Resin and chalk, Milk Decoction some  
times affords considerable relief - Diaphoritis  
will sometimes check this sweat. Tis a doubtful  
remedy — Diarrhea this is particularly in  
unions ought to be checked as soon as possible —  
Tis to be treated as formerly mentioned - To allay the  
cough the Nitre and 8 lbs Ammonia very  
useful especially when Dyspnoea occurs. —  
Balsam of Tolu very useful & more so Bal. & Honey

Our chief reliance must be placed on Opium which enters into all cough mixtures. It allays irritation &c It sometimes does more. The most unequivocal case of consumption I ever cured was by consumption - this patient had night sweats was extremely reduced & diarrhoea &c. skin worn off his bones I gave him the smd. mainly as a palliative in large doses it completely cured him - Inhalations warm water, infusion of Hemlock, infusions of Tuber Asparagi &c Vol. & Kali, smoking certain articles as tobacco, Stramonium, Opium in a pipe very useful in some cases - Concentrated Prussic acid has he used observations by Dr. Jenty of Paris - In a case related by him he gave six drops diluted with three ounces of water in 24 hours which effected the cure - He found it useful in all cases of dry convulsive cough - In confirmed consumption he found it relieve the cough & palliate all the symptoms - like Opium it does not produce any catarrhal inspiration - I have no experience of it myself - One of Schleier's Prussic acid from v - drops largely diluted in the 24 hours.

Catarrhal consumption this occurs without any scrofulous, or hereditary Pustulosis, it is seated in the lining membrane of the lungs. - At first it has all the appearance of common catarrh, cough, heat in the side &c. as it advances mucus is expect or dis finally pus, supposed from an ulcer, which is not the case there is no ulcer - no hemoptisis ever takes place -

Treatment, most of the remedies already mentioned apply here - As it is more inflammatory & connected with more robust constitutions than the scrofulous depletion is more extensively necessary - emetics are here very necessary after inflammatory action is subdued - Here Mercury should be always be used, it never does harm in this case like in the tubercular. -

Abscess of the Lungs - In the commencement we must rely on inflammatory action & then give mercury regardless of the state of the Pulse its efficacy is very great. It should not be neglected when we expect an abscess - Abscesses generally burst themselves if not emetics may produce the effect -

If difficulty of throwing up the matter takes place  
 inhalation, very useful also the nitre and of  
 the Gas Ammonia - Inhalations of the vapour of  
 Balsam of Sore have found very beneficial Dr. Am  
 strong recommends Bal. Copraiba have no knowledge  
 of its effects, in these cases or to prevent the disease  
 we should recommend the patient to a climate more  
 suitable this was formerly considered to be a dry warm  
 climate, this at the present day is not considered best -  
 The action of Intermittent fever is considered by phys-  
 icians of England at the present day as incompatible  
 with consumption, Dr. Bond tried its effect  
 by sending Patients to marshy places to induce  
 intermissions of tradition says with advantage -  
 As marshes are dearer in England consumption  
 increases in the proportion as intermissions decrease -  
 In Bengal an aguish country consumption rare -  
 Philadelphia more than New York consump-  
 tion not so many cases of - Nevertheless it appears  
 that a mild & equable country or climate is most  
 suitable to patients labouring under this complaint -  
 There is no section of the U.S. in which consumption is

not met with it occurs more frequently near the sea coast - New Orleans perhaps is the most suitable our country affords. - Taking into consideration the inconvenience & in general the little utility resulting from change of climate I should suppose than confining the patient to a warm room in winter equal if not superior to it - Riding on horseback unsafe but improper if exposed to Hemoptysis an air external action is first subdu'd - Diet should be light, milk alone or mixed with farinaceous matter is the best - The remote & exciting causes should be shunned & especially cold - Soaring Planed is of great advantage. A warm, dry, and temperate country is proper for patients in consumption - New Orleans or the West Indies also Georgia. -

*Gynanche Trapealis*, this has generally been considered a modern disease and was supposed to have been first described by Home about 5 years ago.

It occurs most generally from the first to the 5th year but it sometimes occurs within the year & even in the first Month & takes place in adults though more rarely even of advanced years — not contagious. It occurs equally in a cold, dry, or moist atmosphere in some places it is endemic — Tell-point peculiar to this disease in Baltimore is rare — Divided into inflammatory & spasmodic this distinction of no practical importance — called in the very commencement I endeavour to soothe the child completely by use of a tart of antimony dissolved in water & repeated frequently — I then place the patient in a warm bath for ten or fifteen minutes if this does not answer I bleed largely & again use the warm bath & if this does not afford a relief I apply cups & if not answering I bleed ad deliquium animi which affords immediate relief after this

To subdue any remains of the disease I give calomel in large doses & infusion of *Polygala Senega*. If however the disease has been let run on for some time and the disease has advanced to the bronchia causing engorgement, then the child is very unwell - The lungs is loaded & oppressed - The cheeks are red the countenance mottled, respiration very difficult Pulse strong or the child weak sinking with a weak pulse - This is pneumonitis not ha - The child should be placed in a warm bath a vomit exhibited & after the pulse begins to rise we should carefully draw blood watching its effects - & repeating it as required - also local bloodletting when general bleeding is forbidden also blisters - Stimulating application as cantharides in brandy

To increase expectoration Calomel, Senna & Vin. Antimonialis - Dr. Hamilton places the greatest dependence in calomel & has given as high as 100 gr. in 24 hrs. Nevertheless the plan which I have laid down I consider vastly preferable. - The Membrane in the lungs has been supposed to

cause of Death and it has been proposed to operate to remove it. That this has occurred I cannot doubt notwithstanding, this is surely rare. I have never seen one case of it, nor has a case ever occurred in Phil. Should it occur I think an operation would be useless. — Children bear depletion &c. better than adults. During the growth of the body the fluids are large in proportion to the solids. My experience teaches me that they bear the loss of blood better and with more advantage than adults. Formerly when a child is in an acute disease it is altogether desperate. Their disease requires prompt practice and great attention. I never leave a child in convulsive Tracheitis until the most dangerous symptoms are over. — I have never lost a child in convulsive Tracheitis.

Diseases of the Absorbent System - & first Dr. Dwyer which is a collection of serous fluid in the cellular substance of cavities of the Body - The species are emusaria, Ascites, Hydrothorax, & Hydrocephalus. This complaint is owing to want of balance between the exhalants & absorvents -

Dropsy in every instance is I think owing to excessive effusion - Let our theories be what they may in practice we all agree in the propriety of increasing the actions of the absorbents. Dropsy demands a very severe and strict treatment. It sometimes is the consequence of violent actions in the blood-vessels - on the contrary it sometimes is the effect of debility - That dropsy is connected with congestion and visceral obstruction appears from the urine being scanty & high coloured - In this country we cannot be brought to exchange the pulse as a guide in Dropsy or other diseases for the appearance of urine

Cancers. Mostly the effect of some preceding disease as intermittent, Dysentery, Gout, &c. Also obstructions of the viscera, sometimes purely owing to debility there being here what is called The drophical Diathesis - Diarrhoea, thus itself at first by swelling of the feet towards evening which fits - by degrees the swelling ascends upwards until it even reaches the head - Respiration becomes uneasy owing to effusion in the lungs - the bowels are constipated the thirst great, Pulse weak & frequent &c.

Gangrene and mortification sometimes ensue from distension - It may occur either in an inflammatory or debilitated state of the system. I will first notice Drapry of high action - You must increase the power of the absorbents & decrease that of the exhalents. - Pneumetion is of great utility but must be carefully guarded - Then the pulse is invariably hard tense & thready a hot & dry skin, great thirst, parched tongue - Then it is necessary to repeat C.S. - I prefer this by invigorating the power of absorption. You are not to rely on it alone. As auxiliaries, we must use other evacuants - Emetics are generally used to promote absorption. Nevertheless, they have long ground & now only used to relieve oppressed Stomach - Purgatives, these quicken the power of the lymphatics & lessen Fibrit action & are useful to relieve constipation - Hydrocephalus formerly employed much more in the feeble state of Drapry only insipid in the chronic form without fever or per伏al obstructions - Saline Cathartics being insipid cream of

Tartar combined with Jalap usually employed  
 & 4s Jalap & 4s cream. Tart. given every four  
 or five hours will in general be found suffi-  
 cient to produce decided effect upon the disease  
 I therefore strongly recommend it to your use -  
 the experiments of Home & Fair in accordance  
 in favour of cream Tartar in comparison with  
 Digitalis. Cream of tartar acts by a combined  
 operation upon the kidneys & bowels. —

Cream. Tart. dissolved in a large quantity of water  
 it acts as a diuretic, given in Powder it acts  
 as a Hydrogogue in large doses - The Alkalies  
 Potash has been preferred, Carb. generally used  
 the cases where it seems of use is where the  
 power of digestion is impaired as is often the  
 case with drunkards. — by combining the  
 Potash with Gentian, Colombo &c its power is  
 increased when disorders of the bowels exist -  
 Sal. Diureticus formerly of great repute It  
 has not answered the expectation. I found of it  
 It is a mild aperient Diuretic - It may be  
 given in Dose of 3s dissolved in water.

## Nitrate of Potash

Dulcified Spirit of Water, when freely given I have known it sometimes act very powerfully in Drapry as a diuretic - It should be given in doses of from 3ij - 3iv. small doses unless Parsely I have known it cure ascites when tapping had but twice resorted to. It is used in the form of tea - The stomach retains it in all cases -

Stomach Drapry. here we must use tonics - combinations of calomel & gentian, scammony &c to rouse the torpor of the absorbents - To be effectual Purging with active astringents must be continued for some time -

Digitalis, Withering says so far as removal of the water is unfruitful, so far may benefit be expected from this - Its reputation remains unimpaired I have used it in all the species It acts best when the system is exhausted & debilitated - In persons of tame temper & action

pulse it does harm. but in the reverse state of  
the constitution it is found most beneficial —  
I have tried it in the inflammatory states of dropsy  
and uniformly without advantage. Darwin agreed  
in these views — & he thought that it suited best in  
dropsy arising from intemperance when the sys-  
tem is broken down — It is usually thought  
that the Watery infusion is the best my experience  
finds that the tincture or in substance is equally  
as good. — Tobacco has been recommended it  
is used in infusion the dose is from  $\frac{xx}{xx} - \frac{xxx}{xx}$  gr  
increased to 2*j* — It is a hazardous remedy &  
I think we mayse not to resort to it whilst we have  
those more safe & unequivocal — Squirrels I  
combine it with calomel in proportion of  $\frac{ij}{ii}$   
Calomel to  $\frac{ij}{ii} - \frac{ij}{ii}$  of Squirrels. It is useful in  
all the cases of DROPSY. A slight degree of nausea is  
the usual sign of its taking effect, & usually it will  
sometimes act without any perceptible alteration. —  
DROPSY connected with Hectic here the emetics  
should be more stimulating. Cantharides is fre-  
quently employed in this form of DROPSY. —

Caustic acids exhibited in an excited state of the system or in small doses they cause Strangury. When given in large doses or in the opposite state of the system they prove powerfully diuretic without inducing Strangury. It acts best in the state of dropsy depending on great debility. — Ol. Ferbenthine of this I cannot say much it is stimulating and should be given in small doses of 4-xx Drops —

*Polygala Seneca*, This is one of the best diuretics in this state of dropsy. It is gaining ground in Europe and this country. My practice of Phys. is much in its favour in those states of dropsy owing to general debility & a vitiated habit. — Its efficacy is improved by joining it with calomel Dose 4*oz* x*o*-xx with from  $\frac{1}{2}$  to  $\frac{1}{4}$  *oz* of calomel four or five times a Day.

*Colchicum autumnale*, I have never seen it and it has little credit in this country or Great Britain — though used in Germany — Dose  $\frac{2}{3}$  of the venous Liniment or Oxymerl. —

*Chenia Umbellata* or Peppermint. It is getting into use in this city, it is popular in Dropsy —

It appears to have the power of increasing absorption to some considerable degree as appears from its use in Scrofula. —

*Dia-phoretics.* These are often very serviceable in dropsy. in cases of small make, pulse, dry skin, squalid countenance &c. They appear most useful. —

External means as the vapour bath by these I relieved & cured several cases. — But combinations of calomel, Opium & Senna &c is preferable. Opium alone has cured some cases.

*Eupatorium perfoliatum*, I have no experience of it. but it certainly has been of use. It appears it would be of most use in dropsy originating in marshy country when diuretic should be joined by tonics.

In Anasarca small purgations may be made in the lower extremities, care should be taken not to go too deep which would induce gangrene. —

Where Gangrene takes place what I have found best is tight compression above & below the affected part of the limb by a flannel roller. — This acts by causing heat & support to the part. Blisters are apt because gangrene is anaerobic swellings though this is

not invariably the case blisters are sometimes  
serviceable. - Frictions applied once or twice  
a day serviceable, also tight lacing. -

Ascites, a collection of water in the abdomen  
generally within the Peritoneum sometimes be-  
tween it & the muscles - Symptoms

Causes the same as of Anasarca, though more fre-  
quently owing to vesical obstructions. Sometimes  
I have thought the "bloodvessels secrete a gas which  
is converted into <sup>warm</sup> Dampy. This appears from the  
patient being troubled by flatus & from the  
disease descending immediately to flatulent  
cholic. I was called to attend a boy who in one  
time of exposure to cold was seized with violent  
flatulent cholic, on the relief of the pain a collection  
of water immediately ensued. -

Ascites more frequently arises from obstructions of the Liver & Spleen, hence mercury should be cautious by and combined with Sanguinaria, Digitalis &c.

Tapping. This is perhaps when the distension is so great as to cause pain difficult respiration &c. &c. Early tapping has been recommended by Fothergile and others and is certainly the better plan.

Before we resort to tapping we should try the effects of the application of a large blister which sometimes will cause a complete absorption. —  
The Dr. mentioned a case in which the application of a large blister produced a <sup>per</sup> great discharge of water & the swelling of the abdomen was completely reduced in the morning. This case occurred in a lady —

Emphysema Drophysy requires the same treatment as Asthma. - The medicinal practice I have found the most beneficial and is indeed the only one that can be depended on. - Being local Blisters applied to the affected part are very unuseful, as soon as water can be known present tapping should be resorted to. Hydrothorax or Hydrocephalus. This form of dropsy takes place to a considerable extent before percepti-

Difficulty of breathing - cough at first, dry after some time expectoration of watery phlegm, urine scanty, complexion sallow. - difficulty of respiration increased, the patient much sit out in bed. he awakes in a fit with sharp moderate palpitation his face & extremities cold during these paroxysms countenance pallid & gasly covered with cold clammy sweat. Diffusion shows the water in one of both Pleura or hydrocephalus. The fluid yellowish with the properties of serum. Abdominal paroxysms sometimes occurs to be distinguished from Angina Pectoris, disease of the heart

By striking the sternum when the patient is in a recumbent position we can hear the water fluctuate -

By pressing the sternum difficulty of respiration is increased.

Well, In the commonest this disease is inflammatory, as such then B.S. which is particularly recommended & is productive of great relief. - Topical application as cups - these when applied to the back or between the shoulders more serviceable than to the breast or sternum -

At the same time blisters should be applied to the breast & frequently repeated. Issues & exfoliations these are inferior to blisters - external action being retained. Quinines the bark is calomel & quinines the mouth being affected favorable symptom it relieves immediately. - When the case is mild & quinines without mercury may answer - Garlic in its effects nearly allied to quinines - The juice mixed in honey - Colchicum autumnale this has lost its reputation but it is now beginning again to rise into credit. Digitalis the more I have tried it the less confidence I have in it & this appears to be the opinion of the physicians here - It certainly does not act as well in this case as in some of the other forms of Dropsy - It is of less service than quinines & several other remedies

Ferrari found the following the best Decoction  
 Rx. Elix. Galatinum  $\frac{1}{2}$  Nitros Ether  $\frac{2}{3}$ ij. Tincture of  
 Squills by a drachm of Cholinicum  $\frac{3}{4}$ fl. each Syrup of  
 Buckthorn  $\frac{3}{4}$ j. made into a mixture  
 Dose  $\frac{3}{4}$ j. four or five times in the 24 hrs.

Purgatives afford no relief & they generally do in  
 jing - They are not employed except to keep the bowels  
 in soluble state. - It is not true as stated by  
 Eullen that Hydrocephalus is incurable - I think  
 it is more manageable than the other forms of Dwyg -  
 Regimen. The diet must depend upon the state of  
 the system, when inflammatory action it should  
 be very low, Fasting has cured some cases.

In atonic we must support the patient with a  
 generous diet - Drinks those in case Dennis -  
 or proportion. Abstinence from drink this has  
 been stated to have performed some cures - This is  
 doubtful & is now universally abandoned. —

Common water is found to increase the effect of Diuretic  
Inusions of Juniper berries. & in stone Drops weak gin  
and Water. -

To prevent the reproduction of water, this is to be done  
by avoiding the causes & by tonics like the Peruvian  
bark and in some instances Bitter-tonics - Preparation  
of Iron where there is pericardial obstruction. Cola  
bark once commended it is improper in Hydrocephaly  
and of little use in the other cases of Dropsy - Exercise  
usefull

Sorofula, enlargement of the lymphatic glands with little pain. The tumors increase in size become purple break in little holes, a viscid fluid mixed with thick curdy matter - after some time the ulcers heal, others break out &c.

In more violent forms of this disease the eyes are particularly affected also the joints which swell & are attended with deep seated pain -  
Sleepless form - the ligaments & bones become affected - hectic fever comes on -  
Dissection shows obstruction of the viscera particularly the glands of the mesentery which are enlarged -

Cause, hereditary, most generally derived from the father - skips one generation sometimes & attacks the next &c. - beauty of complexion, turned lip, light blue eyes

## Causes which are supposed

Climate of turns of heat & cold equally assure to this disease also a moist climate - The portion of our country exposed to it are the eastern states near the sea shore. - Other circumstances debilitating the constitution as poverty, clothing &c have a tendency to induce it. Syphilis has the effect of exciting it into action also small pox and other exanthematic fevers - not contagious, cannot be caused by inoculation - Every thing relating to this disease is unsettled. - Cullen thought it owing to a peculiar disposition of the vessels and lymphatics - My opinion is that it is seated in the digestive organs and communes in the stomach - Two stages are marked in serofulza - The 1<sup>st</sup> is the occult in which there is no visible tumors but general disease - Then the removal of the patient from the exciting causes - The diet clothes &c must be attended to - but the Alimentary canal is affected, constipation furred tongue & attend

My plan is to provide the use of tonics with purgatives continued for a length of time — Emetics are proper when the stomach is much affected in general, purgatives preferable now tonics Vegetable preferable as Powders.

Bank &c. Cold bathing &c in salt water  
this sometimes serviceable sometimes injurious when so the warm bath by the addition of salt very unuseful — After this the cold bath will often be useful —  
But this should be regulated according to the state of the system — Easily digested food best and should be of the lightest kind in general — Exercise very unuseful especially on horseback but not caused to fatigue — You should guard against cold & moisture — To prevent this disease the removal to a warm climate until the age of Puberty. —

2. Stage when it is fully formed alternated with tumors & ulcerations — here also purgatives are very proper the lesser inflammation acting with an invigorating ability or

increasing it. — More than one I have seen  
white swelling cured by a long continued course  
of Purgatives. — Also the morbus coxarius here  
itself are no longer used the Purgatives being al-  
most entirely relied on given three times a week —

They also remove enlarged lymphatic Glands  
venesection is sometimes required in the com-  
moner — When this treatment fails, we must  
resort to purging gradually insinuated and  
avoiding profuse Salivation which is injurious.  
I have commonly found 1/4 grain of Calomel three  
times a day for 5 or 6 weeks, answer well —

The corosive Sublimate in very small doses  
might answer probably better — Some combine  
mercury with tart, Oatlin. Also with cuncta &c.

The tumors being swollen & inflamed topical  
bleeding usefull — and some mild astringent  
Sulph & water, camph, Mercur. Oint. &c, warm viningas  
& blisters frequently used have been found  
serviceable — When they come to a head best to open  
them. — In the Ulcerative Stage, remedies

Lime water & the Alkalies are of no service except by correcting acidity in the Stomach - Muriate of Lime & Vin. of Barytes no longer employed - Cicuta to be useful the must be given in large doses I have given as high as 3*ij* in 24 hrs. the rule is to increase the dose till it accidentally affects the system - Stramonium is also useful in the ulcerative stage Dr. Dewees highly recommends it. Hyoscyamus & Dulcamara useful in some cases - Opium exceedingly useful it is proper to combine the narcotics with Morning Corres. Lumb preferable - Diaphoroderus Guacacum &c. Arsenic has become fashionable but as far as I know the testimony is exceedingly limited in its favour. —

Scrofulous ulcers do best with the mildest washings & applications as Water, lime water & Simple water. When they are indolent I have found a strong solution of white Tartaric acid When fungous excretions - When painful best relieved by washing with infusions of Cicuta, Dulcamara, Sint. Opii &c. —

Strong solution of the above before the bath and the bath should be cold and an obtrusive cold will do

Nitro-glycerid, I have found most beneficial, I give it in very large doses, I have seen no good effect from it until the dose amounted to 3 ij in 24 hrs. This answers particularly well when it resembles cancer the cicatrix being externally applied -

**Pipsissewa Rootwash** — Chapman thinks well of it. — To Antisept & remove Debility tonics. The bark are Peru. Bark & preparation of Iron these have always contained in reputed — Sea bathing useful in every stage.

Marasmus, particularly confined to children — commonest great excretion of chylomicrons & scirra pain in the bowels & great emanation Debility or formerly treated with steel &c. Purgatives I have found the best remedies. It has been imputed to worms & enlargement of Mesperturii Glands — I think it is owing to torpor of the Alimentary canal, Glands &c. Digestion shows the Liver enlarged, Lymphatic Glands enlarged — Sordes &c in the intestines & whatever cause Purgatives best remedies. — Calomel given in large doses & repeated as often as circumstances will admit I have found best

After the Purgative plan has been continued for some time Tonic - Carb. Gum combined with Rhubarb, Peas. Bark &c. Suck Barking &c.

## Gout

It often attacks in the night with great pain in the toe towards morning the paroxysm terminates in sweat - for some moments succeeding he has a return of the pain terminating in like manner gradually becoming milder - It probably only makes an attack once a year after sometime becoming more frequent -

Chalky concretions take place in the joints &c. &c. - Pathology I consider it a Gaster disease accompanied with a lithic Diathesis - hereditary & Lithic calculi the same as Gouty concretions - The same course of practice palliates them - When Gout is long established we cannot perform a radical cure - We must palliate & endeavor to prevent the paroxysms -

Staccato, all constitutions, more particularly the robust, all ages for I have seen it in children - The limb during the paroxysm should be enveloped in flannel. The best man I have ever tried is active & long continued purging - Sydenham was against this practice - <sup>Co</sup> Gout is connected with certain states of the stomach & Bowels - It commences with depraved appetite, sourness of Stomach, evacuations, constipation &c - In the paroxysms I employ active purgatives this removes the gastric distress & removes the pain in the limb &c I often purge day after day. The best purgative Calomel & Rhubarb - after the alimentary canal Rhubarb alone or magnesia combined with Sulphur - Each Medicinal I have had many opportunities of witnessing its singular effects we are not completely acquainted with its composition It purges powerfully & produces great muscular debility but during its operation the pain subsides - Physicians command & condemn it. I must say much in its favour In 5 cases I have used it and with advantage before nausea or purging commned it gave relief like an anodyne - In mankind Gout in the stomach very Good -

Elixierium & Gamboge were once highly esteemed for remedying gout & we know they are strong cathartics. Emetics, have been much employed, and though very unprofitable. When combined with Intermittents they are certainly of use & sometimes they must be used with the employment of Peruv. Bark. —

Bloodletting is often necessary owing to arterial action & when the lungs are affected. The purity of the lancet is lost, owing to employing Purgatives.

The cause of the complaint, seated in the alimentary canal, affects other parts only secondarily —

Diaphoretics have been proper after reducing the action of the Action. — Prof. Skoda gives why Dr. I have found most serviceable. —

Diuretics frequently employed, the milder ones are best and such of them as do not disturb the stomach. Diluted Spirits of Nitre I have found best. — See Eau Med. 301. Gentleman has passed off the attacks of gout this many years by this remedy. — I do not recommend this practice to you — some respectable physicians say that it induces Apathy.

Cochicum autumnale vid Thos. Peart.

I think this the basis of the Dan Medium as much used in Gout & Rheumatism. - It was highly commended by the Ancients in diseases of the joints. Aed. Salmon's Dispens. I have not found as much advantage from it as Dr. Physi or Dr. Dorsey. The manner of using it is Minus Tincture in dose of  $\frac{1}{2}$  every two or three hours. - - - - Such are the usual remedies of Regular Gout. -

Misplaced or Irregular Gout. The great pain in this irregular gout seems to require the use of Opium however this aggravates the symptoms unless, constipation &c Dr. Brown highly recommended the use of this disease by Opium - It is of advantage in the form of Dover's powder. - Blistering to the affected part are now laid aside - They are supposed by some to drive the disease to some more vital part this is not the case. - I have found them & Sinaepis very unuseful in inviting Gout from the more vital parts to the extremities. - Enveloping the limb in common cloths very unuseful in reliving pain. Warm Vicks are useful also - Flannel to the limb also cottons I have seen rub the hair & swelling - Some use cold applications as cold water &c It sometimes gives relief but the

expression of the vice & consequent is decidedly against this practice - Yet it might be of service in the strong & plethora when Arterial action is high & the pain & heat great before using it the stomach ought to be stimulated by Opium of ether - After all external applications are not of much service - Purgatives being the main remedies -

When it seize upon some vicinal part it has been called retrocurrent - When in the Stomach sickness, vomiting and violent spasm, here Opium & Alkalies, ether, musk, wine, ardent spirits & commonly any one of these will succeed but Opium & ether should be first used & afterwards musk Alkalies last. & the musk & jalap will be found very unuseful - These remedies when long used must be increased in quantity - warm Applications to the Stomach &c &c These remedies will often fail unless preceded by the Laxant. This requires to be used with care & discrimination the body is often very weak when the system strongly requires it - we are to consider whether the system will ~~stand~~ <sup>stand</sup> or not. In evancer they

forbids D.S. in this city practitioners agree in its use -  
In the Lungs

In the brain you should have blood generally & Topic  
also. Blister the head & Purge copiously - -

It sometimes causes syncope & even death by spasm  
of the blood vessels & sometimes Angina Pectoris. has  
been prevented many times by the breaking of a cold  
when time admits D.S. is by proper purgations &  
endeavours to draw the disease to the extremities by  
warm water with salt, Simplicity, blisters &c &c -

In the Kidneys in many symptoms of Nephritis or in  
the Genital organs &c &c. Perspiration -

Whatever part it affects it must be treated on general  
principles. -

Stomach Gout. is attended with debility - very  
common in women. It appears chiefly in the stomach  
with all the symptoms of Dyspepsia attended with  
pains & cramps in various parts of the body which  
are relieved by discharges of wind, flatulencies  
in the glands, palpitation, vertigo, Palp. &c

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Treatment we must endeavor to restore to the system  
& stomach, Magnesia, Sulphur, & such remedies as  
relieve dyspepsia, regulate the Bowels &c. Exercise  
very important. Diet milk alone best. Drink water  
best. Malt liquors & wine injurious when more is  
required. Ardent Spirits in small quantities. —

To relieve Phasm. Diphobia &c. Vol. Alkal. Vol  
Tinct. Guiacum I have found the best — To cure  
the feet warm dusting common socks with Cayenne  
Pepper usefull — a plaster of Shoemakers wax much  
used in this city for this purpose — To prevent Gout  
in Bedlin — when the Stomach is affected have  
seen it put off by magnesia or a draught of new  
milk i.e. the Paroxysm. —

Rheumatism is nearly always allied to Gout, difficult in  
some cases to distinguish — The former an evident cause  
as cold. The latter no evident cause & preceded by Dyspep-  
sia &c. The Gout the smaller. The Rheumatism the larger  
The Gout always originates in the Stomach the other  
never — Rheumatism is generally divided into  
Acute and Chronic, better Tonics & Stimulants

By Acute Rheumatism we understand high inflammatory action, by Chronic the reverse —

Acute Rheumatism may attack at any period of life more particularly the young & middle aged —

It may be a refined inflammatory fever attended with local affections. — Seldom terminates in suppuration producing healthy Pus. — The remedies are such as for other inflammatory affections —

From the parts it affects it receives different names as Umbago Sciatica &c &c. All the great viscera not excepting the heart are subject to primary or retrograde Rheumatism.

Treatment analogous to Gout, It is proper to commence with V.S. to be repeated according to circumstances — no remedy to be used before it. —

Some London practitioners forbid the use of bloodletting employing pure Bark and Aesculus after trifling excavations by cathartics — This plan at least is very improper in this country. After V.S. Muriatic or Saline cathartics. Emetics once exploded, I have never used them except in one case — proper in cases attended with intermitting fever. —

Sweating very unuseful & employed by very discrip-  
tion of Practitioners - Only usefull after arterial  
action is reduced. before this it generally aggra-  
vates the disease. Although it comes on spontaneously  
at first. The best. Antiseptic must now stim-  
ulating as Dover's powder which is very usefull  
if it be not permanently employed or so hasty-  
ly discontinued - Sweating should be kept up for  
at least 24 hours. When it does not succeed  
we may resort to the Counter. The milder are  
preferable if the case is long protracted the more  
stimulating is better. Tepid is a popular rem-  
edy. I have seen it in two or three cases very use-  
full - Colchicum Autumnale this is a now  
usefull remedy in Rheumatism - Some practi-  
tioners very much in its favour. I cannot say  
much in favour of it - I found it in two cases  
of Rheumatism of the Kidneys of use. —

Pain has the effect of keeping up the fever. —  
To relieve this cold applications have been  
employed but they are improper. Topical  
blistering by cups or leeches preferable also

Blisters applied so as to keep up a continual air  
charge - When seated internally it requires  
the same treatment, we may use Diaphoretics  
earlier - When it attacks the Bowels it in-  
duces all the symptoms of Dysentery it sometimes  
alternates with this disease. - Diaphoretics will  
this from the body, warm bath and rubbing  
the bowels with Land & oil - afterward to  
restore from the cold bark - Sulphur is useful  
in these cases - Gumbago mostly inflammatory  
it should be copiously used - then purgatives -  
Lukes & cups also blisters - External irritants  
very useful as cayenne pepper dissolved in brandy  
also to the soles of the feet which sometimes  
has more effect - Sciatica requires the  
same treatment - In the Head sometimes  
it is owing to a diseased tooth, this should be  
drawn - Blisters to the neck. —

Chronic Rheumatism little inflammation or  
fever attends this form. The system is in an  
slower state. V.S. is not useful often injurious  
active Purging of the greatest advantage. —

Rheumatism is often suspended or cured by a diarrhoea - taught by this I employ purgatives. — This Disease often will submit only to such remedies as relax the surface as Warm bath, Dovers Powder &c. Diaphoretic will sometimes do harm - Turpentine 1pt. camphor of Guiacon - Muzeron, Vol Alkali, Vol Tinct of Geranium very usefull. Dose of the last should be as large as the stomach will bear sometimes an 3; it should begin at bed time and a large draught of Wine why drank after it. Some long continued cass bark is usefull in also Sulphur also Arsenic - Then these last are supposed best in Rheumatism originated in Marshy places but they also suit many of the cases of long continued chronic Rheumatism, to be usefull they must be continued for some time. — Among the remedies for chronic Rheumatism I know of none better than Savin and Thistle. — The system must be fully under its impulsion before it will check the disease - I begin with 15 grains of the roots and leaves &

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increase the Dose until in some cases it has amounted to 50 grs. It must be used for some length of time - WORLWELL - Small long continued doses in cases not curable - combined with Opium - some use Cicuta or other praeceutic whether this is better than to combine it with Opium I cannot say I have found it unsafe to give the laudanum diet drink or a simple infusion of Sarsaparilla during the use of Mercury - It has been said that it is not proper to use mercury to the extent of salivation in this disease - This is not founded on fact - Nitric Acid, when tried by me 'twas after a pro-  
curel course.

Local treatment nearly the same as in acute - When the joints are much swelled and painful Leeches, cups & blisters - Caustic Spoons are of very great service - Fleek Brush - flannel roller a useful remedy. Rheumatism will often resist all our remedies and then sometimes cured by Mineral Sulphur water. The patient should have a moist

# Cutaneous Diseases

and 145 Exanthemata - Eruptions on the skin  
and contagious Diseases according to Cullen -

They are not all contagious - This class includes  
Small pox, Chicken-Pox, Measles &c &c &c  
Erysipelas is non contagious. Scarletina rarely so  
and they often attack more than once - If chicken  
Pox does not attack more than once, there is a dis  
ease so closely resembling it that we cannot dis  
tinguish with any certainty - SMALL POX is  
usually ushered in with constant vomiting after  
the eruption the Stomach is relieved, this proves  
that in eruptive diseases the stomach is first af  
fected, for the same takes place in all the eruptive  
diseases. - And after taking a large dose of  
Aconite the skin is always affected. -

A lady after eating some Rock-fish was seized  
with great sickness of Stomach &c after some  
time she broke out in an eruption which  
gave her immediate relief

There is other proofs of Small pox being a ~~causal~~ disease of Cutaneous origin. Variolous poison does not enter the blood.

Erysipelas of the face the treatment the same when it affects other parts. - It comes on with a chill, which is succeeded by a hot stage full strong Pulse & after some days a redness appears on the face which diminishes on pressure & quickly returns. This redness spreads & as it spreads the redness when it first shows itself becomes less. - The eyelids become much swollen & sometimes half private. The fever sometimes increases with the swelling - when it terminates fatally the patient usually dies on the 3, 7, 9, 11, Days. "The higher the delirium the deeper the coma & the more danger". Erysipelas of Children almost always fatal. A suppression of urine fatal, in small quantities scarcely dangerous - It sometimes succeeds Gout & sometimes alleviates with it. - Intemperance often causes it. - Its constant precursor is derangement of the stomach. -

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Treatment, Attention must be paid to the  
fecal evacuations. An Emetic is of exceeding  
great service followed by a cathartick & after  
this a moderate administration to the Lungs an  
is probably all that can be done to check the  
progress of this disease. —







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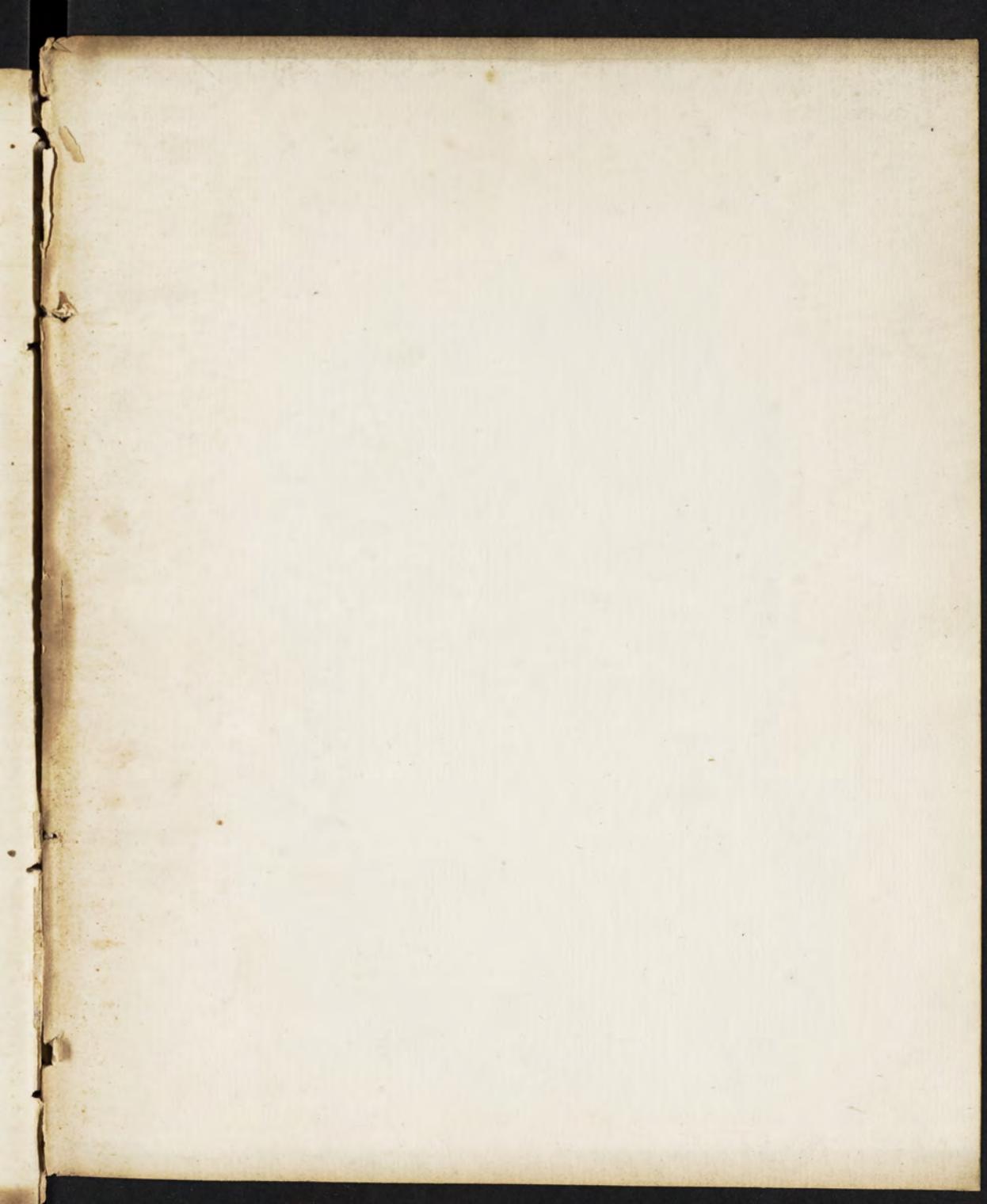


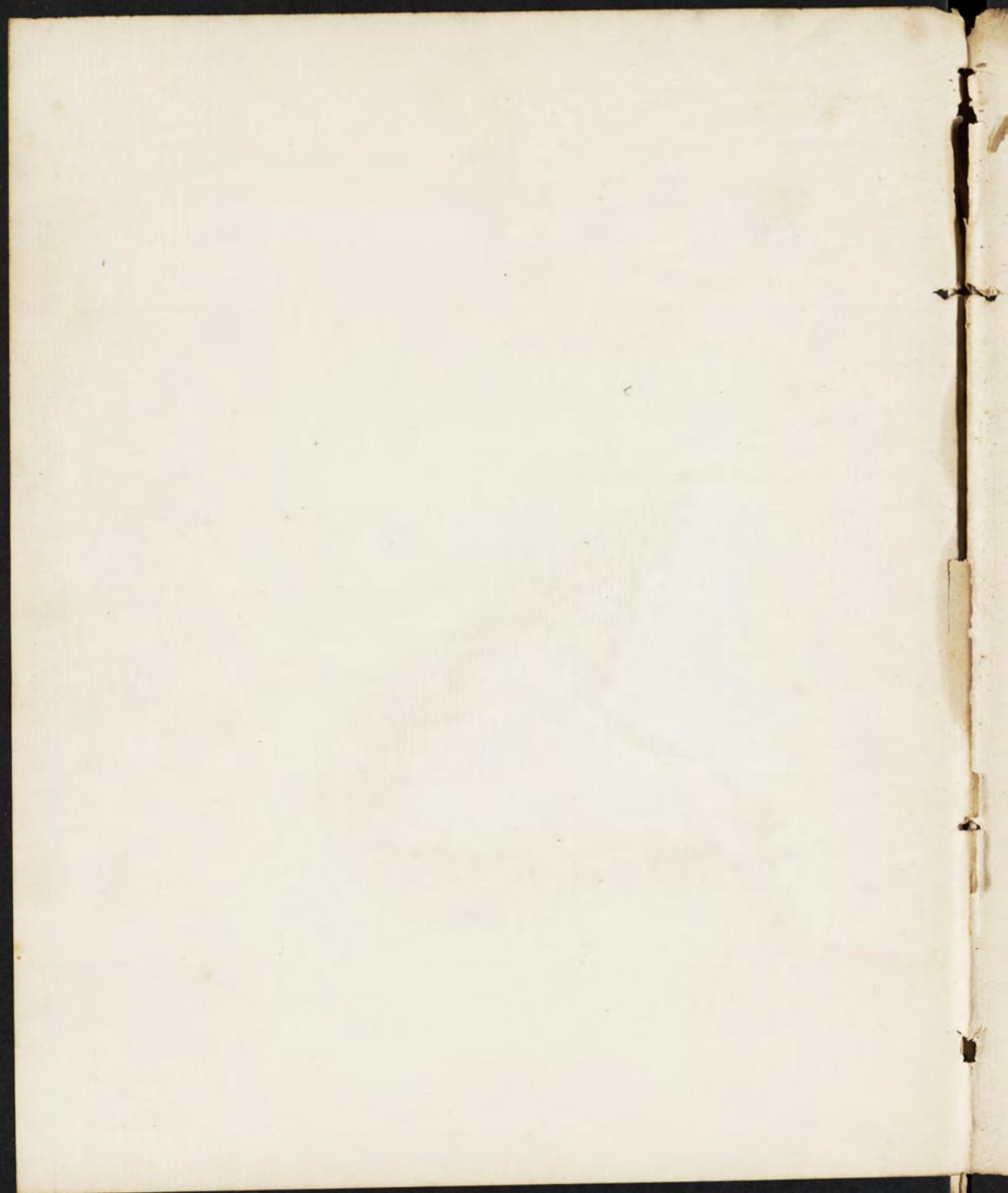


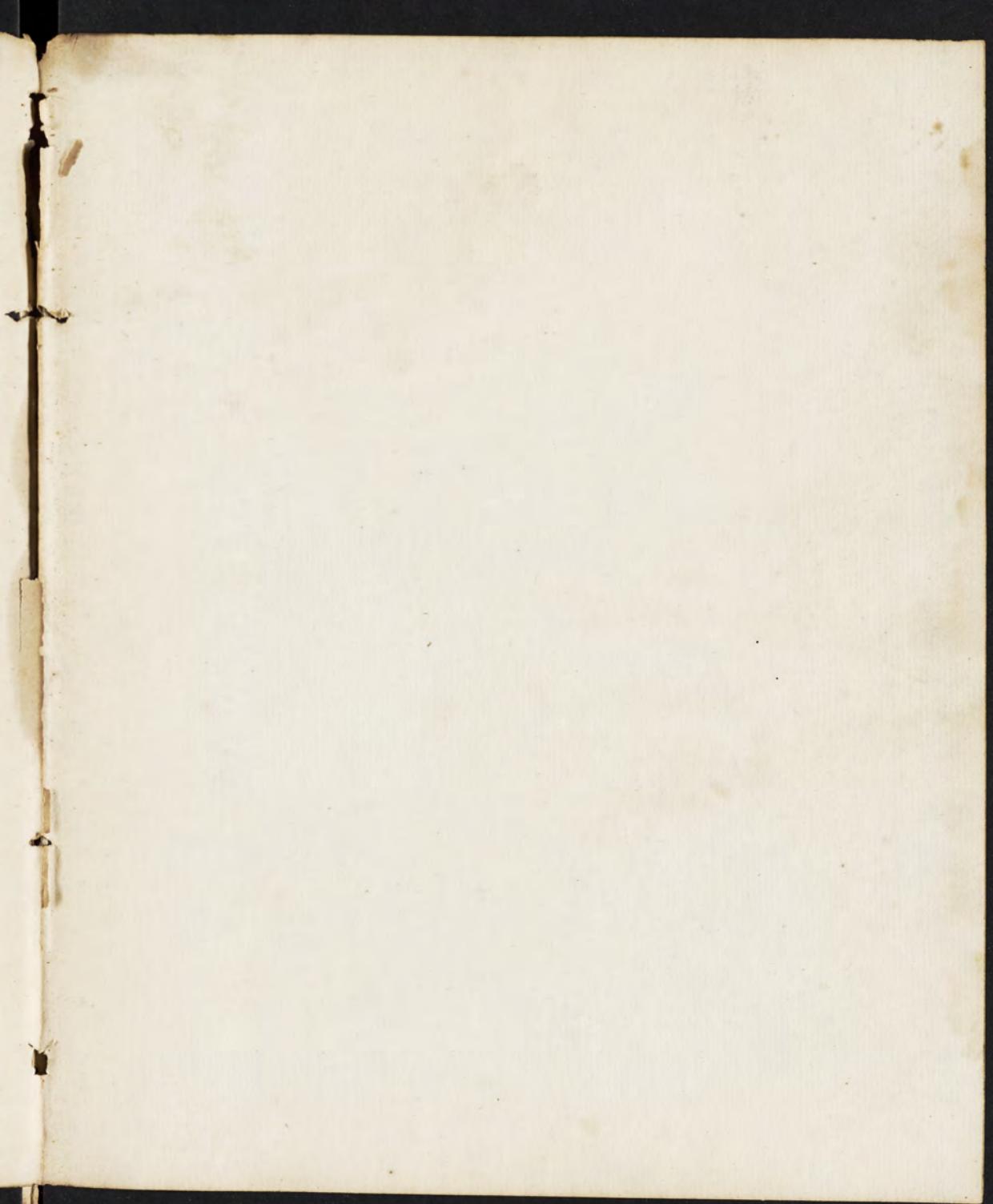


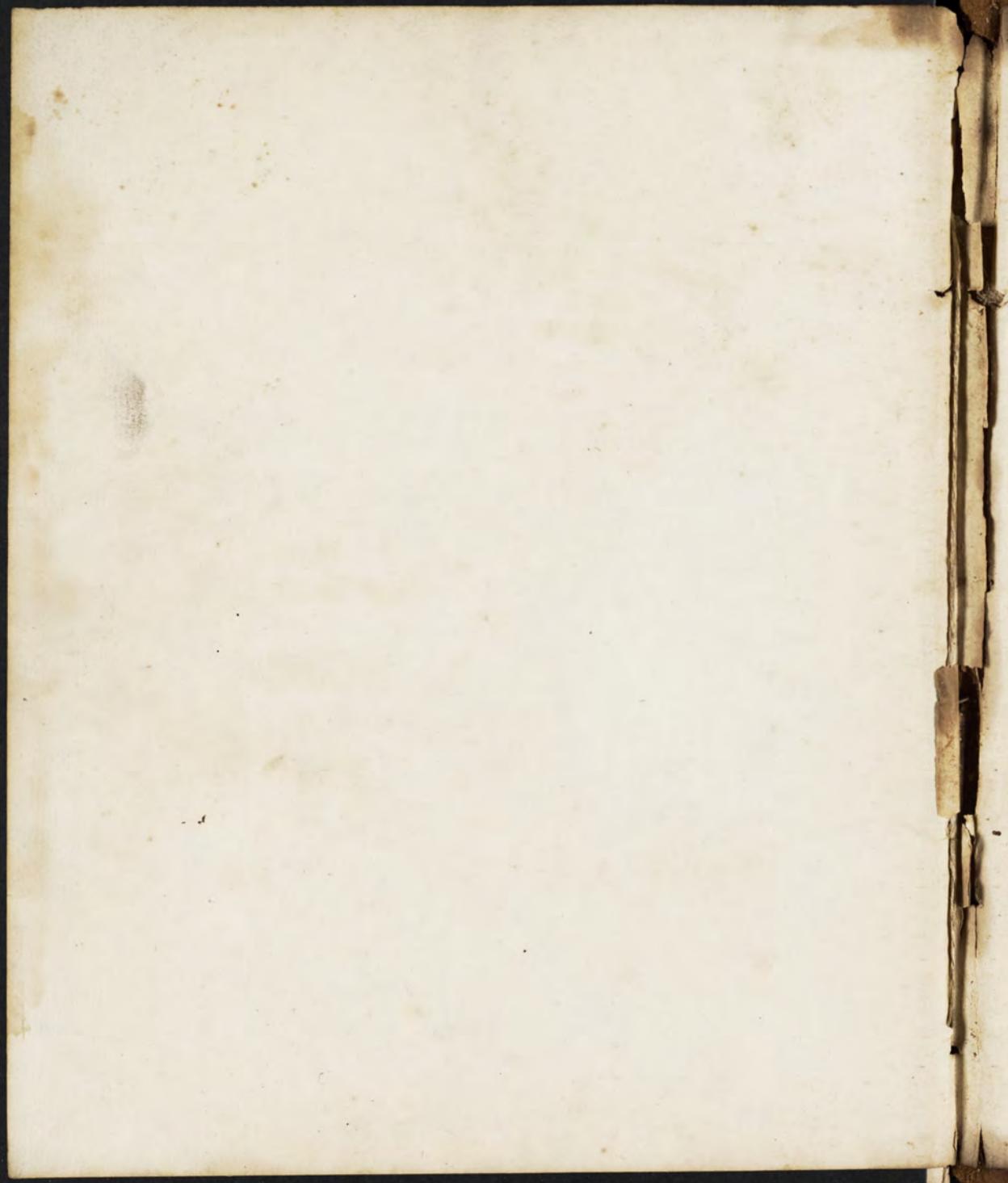


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